

Abdel Meguid:

## PLO must approve peace delegates

By BENNY MORRIS and YEHUDA LITANI

"Nobody except the PLO can nominate" the Palestinian representatives to a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation in future peace talks, visiting Egyptian Foreign Minister Esmat Abdel Meguid said yesterday.

"The Palestinian [representatives] must be mandated, credible and accepted" and it was not Egypt's "business, or anyone else's business" to determine who these would be. It was up to the PLO, which, "whether you like it or not, represents the Palestinian people."

However, signalling a possible avenue for compromise, Meguid referred to the "seven Palestinians" nominated for such a delegation in 1985—including *Al-Fajr* editor Hanna Siniora and Gaza lawyer Faez Abu Rahma—as "eminent names" who had received PLO (as well as Israeli, Egyptian and Jordanian) approval. He said that recent talks between Jordanian and PLO officials in Amman had made progress and he hoped that the gap between the two could be bridged. He said Egypt was making an effort to get Jordan and the PLO back to the negotiating table.

Speaking yesterday in Tel Aviv to the Editors Committee, Meguid said that "in inviting [Australian President Kurt] Waldheim to Egypt, we never thought of hurting or alienating anyone. It was purely a matter of Egyptian-Austrian relations. I want to consider this matter now closed. We are a sovereign country. We cannot accept [interference] from other countries" in such matters.

Meguid was apparently referring to Prime Minister Shamir's public condemnation last week of unnamed "Arab countries" who invited or hosted Waldheim "in order to vent their anti-Israeli feelings." Well-informed sources said yesterday that Meguid last weekend "had almost cancelled" his visit to Israel following Shamir's barely-veiled attack on Egypt.

As to a "mini-international conference," Egypt "cannot understand" why the Soviet Union should be excluded from the peace process. They are a super-power and took part in the 1973 Geneva conference, which led to the Israeli-Egyptian disengagement agreements.

Meguid added that Syria was an "important" potential participant in the conference and suggested that Damascus would not take part if the Soviets were excluded.

"We have nothing against direct negotiations," said Meguid, "but [we see] the impracticability of the [proposal] in present circumstances."

Senior officials in the Prime Minister's Office spent yesterday working on a response to President Mubarak's 2,000-word letter to Shamir, brought on Monday by Meguid. The Mubarak message, "couched in friendly terms," argued the advantages of the international conference "as an avenue to peace," sources in the Prime Minister's Office said. Mubarak expressed Egypt's commitment to "a continuation of the dialogue with Israel."

Shamir's response, which will be transmitted to Cairo in the coming days, is expected to emphasize the "advantages" of direct negotiations, as espoused by the prime minister.

Meguid outlined in detail Egypt's view of the conference which conformed in major in its main lines to Foreign Minister Peres's UN Security Council Resolution 242 must serve as "the most fundamental base" of the negotiations and the peace settlements, he said. He

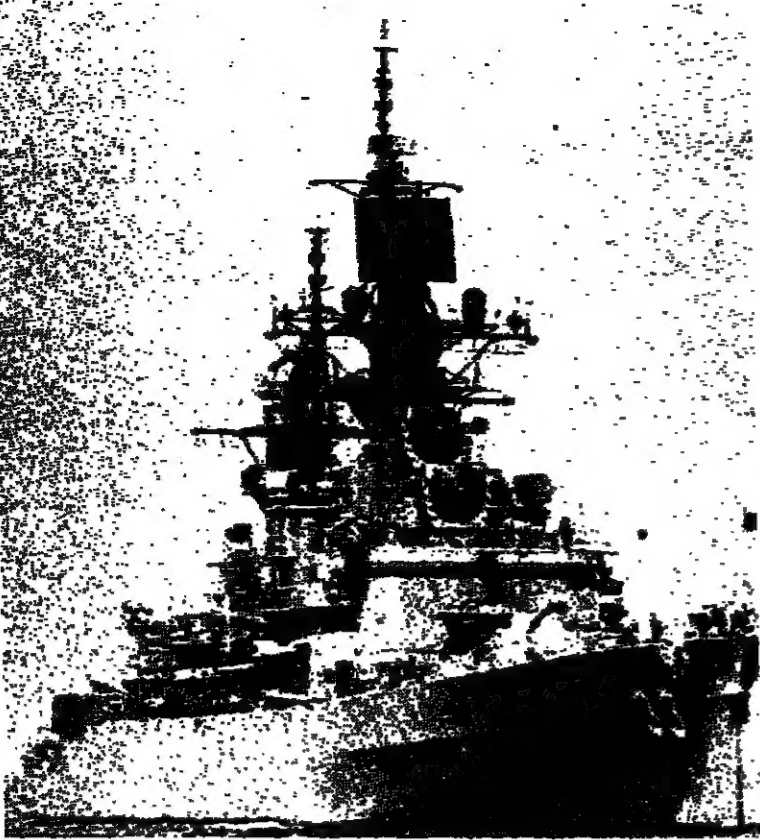
## 3 Soviet officials return to Moscow for a few days

By JONATHAN KARP For The Jerusalem Post

TEL AVIV. — Three of the visiting Soviet officials — Delegation head Yevgeny Antipov, Alexei Chetyakov, and Vladimir Kruglyakov — left Israel last night for Cyprus, en route to Moscow for consultations.

Before leaving, Antipov said that he would not be replaced by another consular official as he had previously stated, and that all three delegates would return. "We are not escaping," he said. "We are going to come back in a few days."

There has been speculation about whether additional Soviet officials, specifically political officers authorized to discuss broader issues of bilateral relations would return with Antipov. But Alexander Onya said last night that "for the time being" no one else would be joining the delegation.



The American Navy destroyer USS Fox prepares to escort Kuwaiti tankers flying the U.S. flag through the Straits of Hormuz yesterday as pro-Iranian Hizbullah members stage an anti-American, anti-French rally in Baalbek, Lebanon. (AFP/Reuter)

## First two Kuwaiti tankers reflagged

# Weinberger talks tough as warships head for Gulf

FUJAIRAH, United Arab Emirates. — A flotilla of U.S. warships yesterday prepared to escort the first two Kuwaiti tankers to fly the Stars and Stripes into the Persian Gulf's perilous waters where they face threatened attacks by Iran.

The American flag was hoisted over two Kuwaiti vessels off the United Arab Emirates port of Khor Fakkan in the Arabian Sea, 150 kilometres south of the Strait of Hormuz, gateway to the Gulf.

The two ships, the 401,382-ton Bridgeton, formerly the Kuwait Oil Tanker Co. vessel Al-Rekkah, and the Gas Prince, formerly the Al-Minagish, are the first of 11 Kuwaiti vessels due to be re-flagged.

U.S. Defence Department officials in Washington said the Bridgeton and the Gas Prince were scheduled to set out late yesterday or early today for Kuwait in the northern end of the Gulf.

The U.S. is ready to respond to any Iranian attack on Kuwaiti tankers in the Gulf, Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger said yesterday in Washington.

"We believe we have the capabilities to do that — both in the air and on the sea — and will certainly exercise those capabilities to protect the shipping," Weinberger told Reuters.

The Defence Secretary looked and sounded calm and determined as U.S. warships prepared to escort two Kuwaiti tankers past Iranian shore-to-

sea missile batteries dominating the Strait of Hormuz at the entrance of the Gulf.

"We treat this entire matter now as a navy operational matter," Weinberger said. "We are fully ready to go. The tankers are flagged and there are American masters aboard."

Both ships, protected by three navy warships, the guided-missile cruiser Fox, the destroyer Kidd and the guided-missile frigate Crommelin, were anchored several kilometres off the port of Khor Fakkan in the United Arab Emirates.

The navy will begin escorting the ships later this week when the three warships convoy the two tankers through the Strait of Hormuz. The tankers will head for Kuwait, where they will load oil and gas products and return back down the 800-kilometre waterway.

The 11 Kuwaiti ships are formally owned by Chesapeake Shipping Inc., a paper company created in May for the sole purpose of taking title to the ships. Chesapeake Shipping is controlled by the Kuwait Oil Tanker Co., and the tankers have been leased back to the Kuwait Oil Tanker Co.

The procedures were necessary to meet U.S. maritime laws in preparation for being protected by the navy warships.

Weinberger said he understood Iraq was ready to support a UN security council demand for a ceasefire in the Gulf war, but that Iran had given no indication it would abide by the demand.

"My understanding is that Iraq accepts that. This should certainly reduce some of the risk of accident. Also, if Iran knows that if one side has accepted a ceasefire, that should remove any conceivable excuse they might have for attacking any ships," he said.

"I don't think there are any hopeful signs (from Iran)," he said. Their preliminary indications are that they will treat the UN with the same contempt that they treat every other civilized group in the world."

Weinberger denied charges from some critics in Congress that the tanker escort operation was begun by the Reagan administration to regain prestige lost in the Arab world as a result of the Iran-Contra scandal involving secret arms sales to Iran.

"No, we are not doing it to regain any presumed lost prestige or anything of the kind," he said.

"We are doing it because we think it is an entirely proper role for the United States to play. We think that the consequences of not carrying it out would have been far worse and far more risky than the consequences of doing it."

But Weinberger said the U.S. needed the support of moderate Gulf states and that such support had been forthcoming in connection with the tanker escort service. He declined to be specific.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Iran rejects UN ceasefire call

Iran on Tuesday rejected a unanimous UN Security Council call for a ceasefire in the nearly 7-year-old war with Iraq. But the Iraqis and other Arabs hailed the U.S.-sponsored measure as a "landmark" in efforts to halt the conflict.

They stressed however that the Security Council should be prepared to enforce the resolution for it to have any teeth.

The Security Council, by unanimous vote, demanded Monday night that Iran and Iraq call an immediate ceasefire in the war and return their troops to internationally recognized borders.

The resolution has the force of the mandatory provisions of the UN charter, to which all member states are parties, and the Council threatened "further steps," if necessary, to ensure that it is observed.

Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who was asked to continue his own mediation efforts with the two sides, called Iran and Iraq's delegates to separate meetings in his office after the council adjourned.

It was the first time in the Gulf war that the 15-nation Council invoked

its mandatory powers, and one of the few times that these have been exercised in any dispute brought to its attention.

The resolution however contains no provisions to enforce the ceasefire call and even before it was approved, Iran had vowed defiance. On Tuesday, Iran called it unjust and said the U.S. military presence in the Gulf made the measure void.

Iran insists that Iraq be branded the aggressor for invading Iran in 1980 and demands the ouster of Iraqi President Saddam Hussein.

In Lebanon, Iranian revolutionary guards and pro-Iranian Shiite Muslim militiamen beat and stoned effigies of U.S. President Reagan and President Mitterrand of France to protest the resolution.

A diplomat from an Islamic country that had friendly relations with Iran said he sees little prospect of sanctions. He predicted, however, that the Iraqis would view the current resolution more seriously because all five permanent members were involved with it.

"When the five permanent members get together, everybody must

take heed, even Iran," the diplomat said privately.

The new resolution addresses some of Iran's past demands. It asks the secretary-general to consider establishing an impartial panel to assess responsibility for starting the war, recognizes the need for international reconstruction aid and expresses concern over the use of chemicals.

UN inquiries have accused Iraq of using poison and nerve gases.

Teheran's official Islamic Republic News Agency quoted President Ali Khamenei as saying Monday that the UN effort was worthless and threatening retaliation for any attacks on Iranian vessels.

At UN headquarters in New York Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar said he would propose to Iran and Iraq that he undertake a peace-making trip to the Gulf area "at an appropriate time."

The Council resolution holds out the threat of possible sanctions, saying the Council would "meet again as necessary to consider further steps to ensure compliance with this resolution." (Reuters, AP, AFP)

## Aids tests for kibbutz volunteers?

By DVORAH GETZLER Post Knesset Reporter

Volunteers from abroad coming to work on kibbutzim may have to undergo examinations for Aids, Health Minister Shoshana Arbeli-Ahmoshine told the Knesset yesterday.

Other groups for whom the Aids checks may become compulsory are IDF conscripts and pregnant women, Arbeli said during a debate on her ministry's work.

Represented on the committee dealing with educational programmes geared to preventing the spread of the disease are the police, the Prisons Service, the IDF, the Education Ministry and others.

The minister said that there had been one woman among the 45 cases of Aids so far diagnosed in Israel; 33 of these Aids patients had died. In addition, 239 persons had been diagnosed as carriers of Aids antibodies.

In common with other western countries, said the minister, Israel would not stamp Aids victims with a stigma and would not therefore permit the establishment of separate hospital departments for the treatment of the disease, "when there is no medical reason to do so."

The minister scored the failure of the Israel Medical Association to cooperate with a public committee she had set up to examine the nation's health services with the aim of rationalizing and maximizing the use of material and human resources.

Doctors, she said, formed a majority on the committee, but the IMA had resolved not to cooperate and had forced doctors to resign from the panel, preferring the establishment of a public commission.

Arbeli was also critical of the doctors' part in the country's black-market medicine. She spoke out strongly against the practice of private medicine in public hospitals.

She said that she would submit a bill for a national health service, to be based on the existing health funds which, she promised, would nevertheless maintain their independence.

## Ovadia Yosef's father buried

By ANDY COURT For The Jerusalem Post

The elite of Israel's ultra-Orthodox community and thousands of their followers filled the streets near the Schneller army base in Jerusalem yesterday to pay their last respects to Rabbi Ya'acov Yosef, the father of former Sephardi chief Rabbi Ovadia Yosef.

The elder Yosef, who was in his 90s, died yesterday morning.

The crowds that formed outside the Porat Yosef Yeshiva on Rehov Malehei Yisrael stretched to the Israel Television building and forced police to set up roadblocks and re-route traffic.

Sephardi Chief Rabbi Mordechai Eliahu, Kof Tora Yeshiva head Rabbi Shlomo Zalman Auerbach and former interior minister Yitzhak Peretz were among the dignitaries present.

After hearing several eulogies, the crowd went to the Har Hamenuhot cemetery in Givat Shaul.

## Interest rates fall

By PINHAS LANDAU Post Finance Reporter

The Bank of Israel yesterday triggered a general drop in interest rates when it initiated a 3 per cent cut in the rates it uses in its loans to and borrowing from commercial banks.

The three biggest banks, Hapoalim, Leumi and Discount, immediately responded by slashing their prime borrowing rate from 18 to 15 per cent per annum. All of these changes are to go into effect tomorrow.

Leumi also announced that fixed-interest loans for commercial customers will now cost 24 per cent on an annualized basis for six-month loans, while year-long loans will cost 27 per cent. Private customers in the daily account programme will pay 24 per cent for overdrafts up to NIS 2,000, and 30 per cent for overdrafts of NIS 2,001-5,000. Excess charges will remain at 12 per cent over the authorized rate.

The smaller banks are expected to bring their prime rates into line today, while details of changes in the various rates applied by each bank for various types of loans will be worked out and announced separately.

The Bank of Israel linked the timing of its move to the 3 per cent levy on the import of capital from

(Continued on page 9)

## 'Israel tests nuclear-capable missile over sea'

GENEVA (AP). — The *International Defence Review* reported yesterday that Israel has successfully test-fired a new nuclear-capable medium-range missile into the Mediterranean.

Quoting informed U.S. sources, the Geneva-based monthly said in its latest edition that the Jericho II missile covered 820 kilometres, almost twice the distance reached on a previous test.

"The maximum range is projected soon to be as much as 1,450 kilometres," the magazine quoted the unidentified source as saying.

It said the test in May was monitored by U.S.

"intelligence gathering assets" and was viewed by the sources as "significant because it means that Israeli missiles armed with nuclear warheads are now (or will soon be) able to reach all potential hostile capitals, including Baghdad."

Jericho was described as a follow-up version of a tactical missile said to have been developed by France's Dassault aircraft builders, beginning in 1963.

"A mobile version was reportedly deployed during the 1973 Arab-Israeli war in response to

the delivery of Soviet nuclear weapons to Alexandria," the magazine said.

"The Jericho II's development is thought to have been initiated in the early 1970s and as many as 100 missiles have been deployed, some reportedly in the Negev desert and Golan heights," it added.

The magazine, published since 1967, is primarily aimed at clients in the international arms industry.

A spokesman at the American embassy would not comment on the report yesterday.

## Knesset panel approves package for moshavim

By ANDY COURT For The Jerusalem Post

After weeks of delays and political infighting, the Knesset Finance Subcommittee yesterday approved a moshav aid package that requires banks and other creditors to waive NIS 118 million more in moshav debt than was originally proposed.

The agreement, which was approved with only one objection by the nine-member subcommittee representing both the coalition partners and the opposition, is now headed for a full vote of the Finance Committee tomorrow.

It calls for a largely government-backed rescheduling of NIS 852m. in moshav debts, compared to NIS 953 million in rescheduling recommended by the Ravid Committee

plan, which served as the basis of the finance minister's original proposal to the Finance Committee.

But the agreement also calls for the banks and other major creditors to give up on NIS 424m. in moshav debts, as compared to NIS 306 million recommended by Ravid.

The interest on the rescheduled loans, which will be spread over an average of 15 years, will be 6.7 per cent, instead of 8 per cent as specified in the Ravid plan.

The purpose of the changes was to help the farmers at the expense of the creditors, according to Ariel Weinstein, head of the Likud delegation in the Finance Committee. "We put more of the burden on the banks and the creditors," he said.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Slight damage, no injuries

## Bomb goes off on Jaffa bus

By JONATHAN KARP For The Jerusalem Post

TEL AVIV. — A small bomb exploded in an Egged bus carrying about 30 passengers yesterday afternoon in Jaffa. The blast caused little damage to the front of the bus, but there were no injuries, police said.

The explosion occurred at around 1 p.m. as Egged bus no. 86 was travelling along Rehov Shivei Yisrael from Ramat Aviv to Bat Yam. As smoke poured out from the area around the driver's seat, all passengers managed to get off the bus safely.

The driver, Doron Cohen, 26, of Tel Aviv, was treated for shock by paramedics who arrived at the scene. A number of Arabs were detained

for questioning about the incident, but most of them were released yesterday, according to the police spokeswoman.

The police suspect that the bomb was placed in the bus on Monday night, when the bus was parked in an Egged parking lot. Cohen maintained, however, that he had inspected the bus when he began his shift yesterday morning at 6:30.

He added that a few hours into his shift, he took the bus to an Egged garage for a minor repair, but that he later inspected the vehicle again in Ramat Aviv, as is required at the first and last stations of each route.

A similar situation arose last month when a bomb was found on a bus after it had completed its run from Beersheba to Tel Aviv.

## Shultz's peace frustrations

sentiment in Washington that there is no increasing momentum on peace.

One of the primary sources of the stalemate is the internal situation in Israel, and it was to this issue that Shultz addressed himself in his Hadassah speech. While his criticism of the Likud was only implied, and not expressly stated, there was no doubt when he was thinking of when he said "This peace process is beset by partisanship."

In a clear reference to those who oppose entertaining the possibility of an international conference, Shultz was even more caustic. He said, "We know that no one—not us, not Israel, not the Arabs—improves

the chances for peace by doing nothing at all, just sitting around. Those who oppose the exploration of new ideas, or even revisiting old ideas, have an obligation to offer something different as an alternative to the status quo."

## ANALYSIS

David Makovsky

SHULTZ VENTS his frustration over the Likud so loudly because at the core, he believes a fragile majority in Israel cannot decide on such a critical national issue.

At the same time as he rails against the Likud, he says, "We know that we cannot pursue a policy that will worsen partisanship long before it produces peace. The reason for this is obvious."

"To engage on the sort of things that will produce peace is bound to be a deep experience in Israel society. So if you're going to do that, you can only do it if you have broad support. Then you can get somewhere."

Nevertheless, he does not read the Likud out of the peace process. As an administration source said privately, "To take the peace process to its logical conclusion, you can't do it unless you have both sides of Israel."

In essence, the frustration of the administration is that for all the support the U.S. has given Israel in the last several years in terms of financial aid, increased strategic cooperation, and the designation of Israel as an ally, Shultz has not been able to reshape the peace process debate within Israel itself.

At the same time, in the last few years, the external situation in the Arab world has slanted in Israel's favour, with increased intercommunal strife, the price of oil remaining fairly low, and the moderate Arab states not distancing themselves from Washington because Washington has moved closer to Israel.

WHILE SHULTZ peppered his remarks to Hadassah with phrases of heartfelt support for Israel, there was an underlying sense of dissatisfaction. (Continued on Page 4)



## The weather at major Swissair destinations

| 22.7.87       | MIN. | MAX. | WIND | WEATHER |
|---------------|------|------|------|---------|
| AMSTERDAM     | 12   | 16   | 10   | Cloudy  |
| BIRMINGHAM    | 13   | 18   | 10   | Cloudy  |
| BREITENBURG   | 13   | 18   | 10   | Cloudy  |
| CHICAGO       | 24   | 28   | 10   | Cloudy  |
| COVENTRY      | 13   | 18   | 10   | Cloudy  |
| FRANKFURT     | 13   | 18   | 10   | Cloudy  |
| GENEVA        | 16   | 20   | 10   | Cloudy  |
| HELSINKI      | 17   | 21   | 10   | Cloudy  |
| HOUSTON       | 24   | 28   | 10   | Cloudy  |
| JERUSALEM     | 24   | 28   | 10   | Cloudy  |
| LONDON        | 13   | 18   | 10   | Cloudy  |
| MADRID        | 16   | 20   | 10   | Cloudy  |
| MONTREAL      | 16   | 20   | 10   | Cloudy  |
| MOSCOW        | 24   | 28   | 10   | Cloudy  |
| PARIS         | 13   | 18   | 10   | Cloudy  |
| ROME          | 16   | 20   | 10   | Cloudy  |
| SAN FRANCISCO | 13   | 18   | 10   | Cloudy  |
| STOCKHOLM     | 13   | 18   | 10   | Cloudy  |
| TOKYO         | 24   | 28   | 10   | Cloudy  |
| TORONTO       | 24   | 28   | 10   | Cloudy  |
| VIENNA        | 13   | 18   | 10   | Cloudy  |
| ZURICH        | 13   | 18   | 10   | Cloudy  |

For the latest weather conditions contact Swissair.

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## THE WEATHER

Due to a technical problem, the weather forecast will not appear in its usual form. The following are expected minimum and maximum temperatures for major areas:

|            |       |
|------------|-------|
| Jerusalem  | 19-22 |
| Tel Aviv   | 22-29 |
| Beth Sheva | 19-27 |
| Thiberon   | 23-38 |
| Sharon     | 20-35 |
| Safed      | 18-33 |

## ARRIVALS

Mr. I. Wolf, president, Mr. S. Greenwald, Mr. H. Roth, Mr. L. Mordechai, Mr. H. Spitzer, Mr. S. Hyman from the U.S., Mr. H. Gottmann from Switzerland, and Rabbi A. Reich from Belgium - to take part in the annual meeting of the International Board of the Sana Medical Centre - Laniado Hospital.

## Three die in Boro Park gas blast

NEW YORK (AP) - Three people were killed and four seriously injured Tuesday when an apparent gas explosion destroyed several attached, two-story buildings in the New York borough of Brooklyn, the fire department said.

"There was a phenomenal explosion," said Rabbi Elliot Amsel of Congregation Hamaor, across the street from the blast in the Boro Park section. "Now it looks like London in World War II."

More than 100 fire fighters searched through smoking rubble at 18th Avenue and 50th Street, looking for victims. "It's a brick-by-brick, beam-by-beam search," said Deputy Commissioner John Mulligan.

An eyewitness, Ari Dubov, said he saw two employees of a plumbing company in the building's ground floor carrying pressurized gas containers marked flammable.

"Somehow, they just, like, banged together, and one of the nozzles broke off," said Dubov, a 28-year-old truck driver. "They heard it, and they dropped the containers and they said 'Oh...something's going to happen.'"

The two men "ran in to the store to try to get out as many people as they could," he said. "By the time they came out, the whole building just came down" in what he termed "a tremendous explosion."

## GULF

(Continued from Page One)

"I think that there was opposition to that abortive attempt to sell arms to Iran and that attempt has been stopped," he said.

He said he believed the conservative gulf states wanted a supportive partner in the U.S. "and I think their response in connection with this Kuwait shipping is demonstrating that."

A White House spokesman told reporters the administration believed the Security Council was the proper forum for dealing with the Gulf conflict.

In Moscow earlier, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev had sent a letter to President Reagan saying the two superpowers had good prospects for cooperation in the area.

## MOSHAVIM

(Continued from Page One)

"They gave loans without worrying enough about security and so now they are going to lose out." If the banks and other creditors don't like the deal, Weinstein suggested, they can try to recover their investment by repossessing the farmer's assets, a strategy which observers believe would be financially futile.

Finance Committee chairman Avraham Shapira, who chaired the special subcommittee, said that he was "very satisfied" with the agreement and felt that he had now fulfilled his promise earlier this week to Prime Minister Shamir and Foreign Minister Peres that he would break the political stalemate on the issue by the week's end.

The only vote against the agreement came from Yoram Aridor, who reportedly wanted even more of the moshav debt to be wiped out by the banks.

## HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

SECOND EDITION

Wednesday, July 22, 1987 The Jerusalem Post Page Two

# Temperers boil over in Knesset police probe

By ASHER WALLFISH

Post Knesset Correspondent

The Knesset Interior Committee almost broke up in disarray yesterday when a former senior police officer accused a serving senior officer of perjury, suborning witnesses, enlisting criminals to testify against another police officer, removing documents from the court file and more.

Chairman Dov Shilansky had invited Rahamim Haddad, formerly commander of the Northern District with the rank of Nitzav, to testify in a discussion of the police fraud squad's interrogation procedures.

When Shilansky announced this, the present commander of police investigations, Tat-Nitzav Yoram

Gonen, walked out, as did his deputy. Gonen was to bear the brunt of Haddad's attack in his testimony.

Police Inspector-General Rav-Nitzav David Kraus was half way to the door, but Shilansky persuaded him to stay.

Shilansky got the committee to endorse his decision to hear Haddad by a vote of seven against five, largely representing the Likud versus the Alignment.

Haddad said that when Gonen was deputy head of police investigations, he tried to frame an officer in the Northern District, Rav-Pakad Eli Ben-Ya'acov, who was tried for a certain offence and acquitted.

Gonen should not be allowed to serve in such a sensitive post, where he has the power to decide a man's fate," Haddad said.

He continued: "Police investigations have been exploited at times to settle personal accounts, or accounts between one group and another. Investigations have sometimes been obfuscated when the police want to please a potential suspect or build him up."

"Under present police procedures and regulations," Haddad said, "political investigations are on the cards. Years of contact with the top echelons in the police taught me that the reciprocal relations between the minister of police, who is a politician, and the Inspector-General, also make political investigations possible."

# Workers threaten to 'close down' Kiryat Gat if Arab buys local factory

By BRADLEY BURSTON

KIRYAT GAT. - The chairman of the Labour Council here warned yesterday that if an Arab businessman from the territories succeeds in his bid to buy a bankrupt Kiryat Gat factory, 9,000 Jewish workers will "close down" this northern Negev town in protest.

"The residents, the workers of Kiryat Gat will not allow an Arab from Gaza to put up a new settlement in this city," said council chief Albert Erez, as scores of demonstrators marched in the town's centre to protest against the proposed sale of the Hamegader building-materials concern.

The factory's prospective buyer is 37-year-old Abed-el-Halek el-Diks, owner of a Gaza construction-supply firm founded by his father, and for the last six years, Hamegader's principal customer. If el-Diks is successful in his bid to take over Hamegader,

it will reportedly be the first time a resident of the territories assumes ownership of a factory that supplies, among other clients, the Israel Defence Industries (Tsa).

El-Diks heads a group of investors with funding sources in Kuwait.

In an interview earlier this week, el-Diks said he hoped that within six months he could make the company profitable, recoup the estimated \$1.5 million debt owed him by Hamegader, and eventually return owner Shalom Levi to the helm.

But demonstrating workers charged yesterday that el-Diks's participation in the competitive bidding for ownership of Hamegader was a "smokescreen for Shalom Levi's attempt to have his debts erased and start anew."

The demonstrators, who have threatened to use rolls of barbed wire produced in the factory to seal off the town and to isolate the local

branch of Hamegader's principal creditor, Bank Leumi, denied that their campaign against el-Diks was racist.

"We will simply not allow a Jewish factory to come under the ownership of an Arab merchant from the territories," said Yosef Mazoz, chairman of the Hamegader workers committee. "This is not racism, it's a stand on the principle of Jewish workers in the State of Israel."

Later today, a Tel Aviv District Court is to rule whether el-Diks is eligible to bid for the factory. El-Diks's offer is said to be \$500,000 over that of his nearest competitor, a Haifa company.

But Hamegader workers insist they will not allow el-Diks to enter the factory. "He can come in only over our dead bodies," said Mazoz. "If he wins the bid, there will be a war here so fierce the decision-makers will fall out of their chairs."

## Pentagon lifts veil of secrecy on TOW-2A

# U.S. to deploy missile against reactive armour

By DAVID MAKOVSKY

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. - The Pentagon disclosed yesterday that a modified anti-tank missile, on the secret list until now, will be sent to U.S. troops in Europe at the end of the summer.

The missile is capable of combating the efficient "reactive armour" of Soviet tanks, the Pentagon said. The New York Times reported last week that the Soviets gained new "reactive armour" technology for their T-72 and T-80 main battle tanks after the Syrians captured two tanks from Israel in the Lebanon War.

The Times report cited sources saying the U.S. was ill-equipped to

deal with the Soviet innovation. A Pentagon spokesman announced yesterday, however, that the hitherto secret TOW-2A could be fired from vehicles or by infantry, and could penetrate the new Soviet tanks.

Unlike the current TOWs (which are also used by the IDF), the TOW-2A contains two charges. The first is a probe which extends beyond the warhead, setting off the reactive armour on a tank it hits. The second charge is in the warhead itself, and it penetrates the tank's main armour.

The spokesman disclosed that the army had been developing the new missile for the last four years.

## Radio, TV stay shut

By JEFF BLACK

For The Jerusalem Post

Radio and television journalists are to continue their strike today, shutting down state radio and television for the second day running.

The journalists are demanding a wage agreement from the Israel Broadcasting Authority that equals one recently signed between the management and journalists of daily newspapers.

Dan Biron, chairman of the Jerusalem branch of the National Journalists' Association, said last night that the IBA's management showed no interest yesterday in reaching an agreement. He said the strike would therefore continue for another 24 hours, unless the management agreed to serious negotiations before today's 2 a.m. deadline.

Meanwhile, the managements of both the Hebrew daily Ha'aretz and the Idm news agency have reached agreements with their journalists.

Ha'aretz was the last daily to reach agreement.

## CORRECTION

Transport Minister Haim Corfu is to reply to Monday's Knesset debate on traffic accidents at a later date, and not as reported in yesterday's Jerusalem Post.

# France in standoff with Iran

PARIS. - France yesterday rejected any "barter" with Iran to exchange a French diplomat accused of spying in Tehran for an Iranian wanted for questioning here about a series of bomb attacks.

Bernard Bosson, the Foreign Ministry's top official for European affairs, rejected such a deal in a radio interview, as efforts continued to repatriate French and Iranian diplomats following Friday's break in relations.

"We are coming to a state of affairs, one could almost say a matter of honour, which is totally blocking any discussion," Bosson told the radio.

The three-week-old crisis was triggered by France's insistence on questioning Vahid Gerdji, an interpreter at the Iranian Embassy here, about a series of bombs that killed 13 people in Paris.

Iran responded by ordering Paul

Torri, a French diplomat posted in Tehran, to appear before an Islamic court to answer charges of espionage. The Iranians also announced their intention to try other embassy personnel as "spies."

The embassies in each country were still surrounded by security cordons and their staff barred from leaving, with the exception of the charge d'affaires. Telephone contacts continued in Tehran on the repatriation of diplomats, the Foreign Ministry here said.

It was reported that three Western European ambassadors met with Iranian officials to discuss the conflict and were told Iran would follow a blow-for-blow policy against any country.

Tehran radio said the statement was made by Deputy Foreign Minister Ali-Mohammad Bebarati at a meeting on Monday in the Iranian

capital with the ambassadors of Denmark, Belgium and West Germany representing the European Economic Community.

In the eastern Shi'ite town of Baalbek, thousands of pro-Iranian militants vowed to fight France with terrorism marched through the streets yesterday to demonstrate their anger with French policy towards Iran.

"The steadfast people cannot be humiliated, terrorism is the only solution," chanted a crowd of more than 3,500 Hizbullah fighters, black-clad women and Shi'ite clergymen, punching the air with their fists.

At least 20 Revolutionary Guards brandishing assault rifles kept security tight for the march as people crowded balconies and streets to watch. (AFP, Reuters, AP)



Mourners yesterday place earth on the grave, at the funeral of veteran Jerusalemite Ya'acov Yosef at the capital's Har Hamenuhot cemetery. (Y. Zakop/Media)

## MDA investigator returns to work

By JUDY SIEGEL

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Former Treasury director-general Nissim Baruch, who resigned last week as "investigator" of the financial situation of Magen David Adom, has returned to work, following the intervention of MK Nava Arad.

Baruch resigned after the Health Ministry failed to make good its promise to allocate an advance of NIS 600,000 for the first-aid and blood service.

Arad, chairwoman of the Knesset subcommittee on health and social welfare, held an emergency meeting earlier this week with officials of the Health and Finance Ministries. The Health Ministry has now agreed to allot MDA NIS 700,000 by August 1. It was also agreed that in future, problems will be considered by the subcommittee before any sanctions or strikes are declared.

Arad also said she will speak to

Health Minister Shoshana Arbeli-Almosino about the problems of Haifa's Rambam Hospital, which is unable to pay its debts to MDA.

## Border towns to strike for more money

By YOEL DAR

For the Jerusalem Post

SAFED. - Over 100 Galilee and Golan settlements, including several on the Lebanon border, will go on strike next week to protest against the failure of the government and the Jewish Agency to extricate them from their financial plight.

This was decided during a meeting here yesterday at which six chairmen of regional councils in the north and their local leaders ordered the settlers to block the highway at the Golan junction with heavy equipment and tanks on Sunday morning.

"Unfortunately action of that sort is the only language the government understands," said Ya'acov Yosef, the chairman of the Ma'ale Yosef Regional Council.

Many settlements maintained that they have no money to buy food for livestock. Their purchasing organization, which went bankrupt several months ago, and the banks have stopped giving them credit.

The farmers' representatives have prepared a plan, which would involve the government and the Jewish Agency waving a third debt, the banks waving another third, leaving one third to be repaid by the moshav members within 15 years.

Ya'acov said that banks had charged excessively high interest. "They squeezed us like lemons!" he complained.

It was about time they wiped out some of the debts, he added. Farmers' representatives were authorized to contact cabinet ministers and Jewish Agency officials before next Sunday to persuade them to "give us our rights" without the need to adopt "a Beit Jann style of violence."

## The Rabbinical Council of America

We are shocked and saddened by the sudden death of our colleague, the revered Gaon, one of the great poskim of the generation, head of the Brod Beth-Din, our teacher

## Rabbi

**MOSHE STEINBERG** זצ"ל

President of the Beth-Din of America

Together with the Rabbis of America and Bnei Torah throughout the world, we greatly mourn the profound loss to our Council, and to the entire House of Israel.

May his esteemed widow and worthy family be comforted among the mourners of Zion and Jerusalem.

His indelible memory and impressive activity on the Rabbinical Beth-Din of America will remain forever in the hearts of the Rabbis and Bnei Torah who drew inspiration from his Torah and wisdom.

Rabbi Milton H. Polin  
President

Rabbi Max Schreier  
Vice President

Rabbi Binyamin Wallfish  
Executive Vice President

With deep sorrow,  
we announce the passing of the head of our family

**ISRAEL  
GOLDBERG (Halevi)** ז"ל

The funeral will take place today in St. Louis, MO.

The Bereaved Family  
Wife, Son, Daughters  
Brother, Sisters  
and Families

We mourn the death of the head of our family

**BENJAMIN (Walter) SAUER**

Shiva at 31 Rehov Narkis, Jerusalem.  
The funeral took place on Tuesday,  
July 21, 1987 (24 Tammuz).

The Family

With deep sorrow  
we announce  
the passing of our dear  
husband and father

**Rabbi Dr. LOUIS KATZOFF**

Shiva at 30 King David Street (5th floor),  
Jerusalem.

The Family

We deeply mourn the sudden passing of our dear friend,  
colleague, teacher, and member of the Synagogue Committee

**Dr. LOUIS KATZOFF** ז"ל

and extend to Adina and the family our heartfelt condolences.

Bet Knesset Moreshet Israel  
The Center for Conservative Judaism, Jerusalem

World Jewish Bible Center  
Dor LeDor Bible Quarterly

Deeply mourn the passing of our cherished friend  
and colleague

**Dr. LOUIS ARYEH KATZOFF** ז"ל

editor of Dor LeDor  
and express our heartfelt condolences to his wife Adina  
and the entire family.

On the thirtieth day after the passing of  
our beloved

**MALCA PRATT** ז"ל

a graveside memorial service will be held  
on Sunday, July 26, 1987, at 5:00 p.m.,  
at the Har Hamenuhot Cemetery,  
Givat Shaul, Jerusalem.

Simcha Pratt  
and all the members of the family

**BAR-ILAN  
UNIVERSITY**

The Department of Musicology  
mourns the passing of its friend,  
the distinguished musicologist

**Prof. ELAINE BRODY SILVERBERG**

N.Y. City

and offers heartfelt condolences to the family.

**RUTH KASSLER**

is no more.

The funeral will take place today,  
Wednesday, July 22, at 3 p.m., at Holon Cemetery.  
Please refrain from condolence visits.

Dr. Jack Kassler



## HORMUZ RUN RISKY

## Tanker convoy can't hide

FUJAIRAH, United Arab Emirates (Reuters). — U.S. warships escorting Kuwaiti tankers into the Persian Gulf will not be able to escape detection by Iran, even if they move by night.

Shipping sources expected the convoy of two tankers and four warships to sail into the strait tonight for an 835-kilometre run to the northern gulf and Kuwait's major oil terminal.

A 3-kilometre wide deepwater channel into the Strait of Hormuz takes shipping close to heavily defended Iranian territory.

Iranian radar stationed in the strait — about 35 kilometres wide at its narrowest point — and navy frigates operating from the Port of Bandar Abbas 30-kilometres deeper into the waterway, provide blanket surveillance.

From the convoy's assembly position off the Port of Khor Fakkan, just north of Fujairah on the east coast of the United Arab Emirates (UAE), it is about 100 kilometres or four-to-five hours to the Strait of Hormuz.

The strait, separating Iran on the north from Oman's craggy Musan-

dam Peninsula, is the outlet for some 7-8 million barrels of oil per day.

A scheme piloted by Oman's navy steers vessels entering the gulf into a 100-metre deep channel, taking U.S. warships within 20 kilometres of Iran's heavily defended Larak Island, a key staging post for its oil exports.

It is at Larak Island that Iranian tankers from the northern gulf oil terminal of Kharg Island unload their cargoes into moored storage vessels.

Other tankers then sail in from outside the gulf to pump on board the crude oil. The island has heavy air defences and radar against Iraqi attack.

Shipping sources said Iran has never attacked shipping directly in the strait, although it does regularly search vessels in the area for Iraqi-bound weapons.

But it is also in the strait that U.S. forces, backed up by A-6 and F-18 aircraft from the carrier Constellation in the Gulf of Oman, will be most on their guard against a possible attack from Iran's Chinese-designed Silkworm missiles.

Deeper into the gulf, the convoy is expected to hug the UAE coastline as closely as possible, although shallow waters and a number of offshore oil fields dotted with rigs and platforms could dictate a course nearer the centre of the waterway.

This would put it within about 120 kilometres of Iran's gulf coastline.

The convoy will steam past the thriving Port of Dubai — one of the most active gulf trading outlets with Iran — the huge industrial city of Jebel Ali and the skyscrapers of Abu Dhabi, the largest of the seven emirates that make up the UAE.

At night, the sky is lit up with the orange flames of gas being flared off from oil wells.

The coastline then juts out as Qatar and Bahrain appear, but deeper water means the convoy would not have to sail any closer to the Iranian side of the gulf.

From Bahrain, the convoy will head past Saudi Arabia's major oil terminal of Ras Tanunrah before entering Kuwaiti waters and steering for its main oil terminal of Mina al-Ahmadi. The whole trip, assuming a speed of about 15 knots, should take just under two days.



A French policeman stands guard yesterday near the Iranian Embassy in Paris as the diplomatic crisis between the two countries continues. A young passerby looks on behind a barricade. (Reuters telephoto)

## Abu Nidal front closes in Athens

ATHENS (AP). — A commercial office in Athens suspected of providing funds and back-up for supporters of Abu Nidal's Palestinian splinter group has closed down, Arab businessmen and diplomatic sources here said yesterday.

The diplomatic sources, speaking on condition they were not further identified, said the Al Noor import-export company on central Solonos Street was "suspected of channelling money and giving logistical support to Abu Nidal's organization."

"The company had been operating in Athens for several years but shut its offices around three months ago," said an Arab businessman.

Palestinian sources in Kuwait last week told the Associated Press that under an agreement with Premier Andreas Papandreu's Socialist government, Abu Nidal supporters could use Athens as a transit point, provided they didn't carry out terrorist attacks in Greece.

"The idea was that Abu Nidal people could move freely in and out of Greece but weren't to carry out any actions on Greek soil," the sources said. Abu Nidal, whose organization recently was expelled from Syria,

has claimed responsibility for scores of terrorist attacks, including those at Rome and Vienna airports in December 1985.

Published reports that the U.S. last month protested to Greece for allegedly negotiating with the Abu Nidal organization caused a chill in Greek-American relations.

Papandreu angrily denied the charges and threatened to call off upcoming talks for a new U.S. bases agreement unless the U.S. made an official retraction.

The government later said that a letter from U.S. Undersecretary of State Michael H. Armacost describing the incident as a "misunderstanding" was viewed as a satisfactory response.

According to a report last Friday in the Athens satirical weekly *Poniki*, which has a reputation for close links with the government, the U.S. claimed that Greek officials had twice visited Syria for talks with the Abu Nidal organization.

*Poniki* wrote that according to the American protest, the government was asked to treat leniently three Abu Nidal supporters jailed in Greece. In return, the organization would avoid staging terrorist attacks here.

## Japan joins 'Star Wars' project but House slaps Toshiba

WASHINGTON. (Reuters). — Japan and the U.S. were due to sign an agreement yesterday under which Japan becomes the fifth U.S. ally to join President Reagan's Star Wars anti-missile research programme, U.S. defence officials said.

The understanding, struck despite a dispute between Tokyo and Washington over Japanese transfer of submarine technology to Moscow, would pave the way for Japan's high-tech industry to help develop weapons to destroy nuclear missiles in flight.

Britain, West Germany, Italy and Israel have already signed agreements under which their firms are competing with U.S. Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), commonly called Star Wars.

Defence officials told Reuters on Monday they expected the latest agreement would be signed yesterday at the Pentagon by Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger and Japanese ambassador Nobuo Matsunaga.

The agreement comes amid controversy over the sale by a Toshiba subsidiary to Moscow of propeller milling machines which Washington says has allowed the Soviet Union to build submarines which can move virtually undetected.

Tokyo is in the process of tightening its export laws and increasing penalties for technology transfer to the Soviet Union and Eastern Bloc countries after the sale of the machines to the Soviet Union by Toshiba in the early 1980s.

Toshiba, one of the world's high-

tech giants, would be among firms expected to bid on Star Wars contracts. Defence officials told Reuters last month the Pentagon has a temporary ban on doing business with Toshiba.

The senate has passed a bill which would prohibit Toshiba from exporting any products to the U.S. for up to five years.

An outraged congressional panel voted yesterday to ban the Defence Department from buying Toshiba products for retail sale in military post exchanges. The House Armed Services Subcommittee action on a 10-0 vote was the latest expression of anti-Toshiba sentiment after the Japanese company sold computer-guided milling machines to the Soviet Union that would make its submarines quieter.

## U.S. nabs Pakistani nuclear shipment

WASHINGTON (AP). — The U.S. intends to pursue "the serious issues created" by two cases of potential illegal exports to Pakistan of material that could be used in making nuclear weapons, the State Department said yesterday.

Spokeswoman Phyllis Oakley was commenting on the indictment last week in Sacramento, California, of two American exporters and a Hongkong importer.

They were accused of illegally transferring \$1 million worth of sophisticated electronic measuring and testing equipment and computers to Pakistan via Hongkong in 1982 and 1983.

A week earlier, a Canadian-Pakistani, Arshad Pervaz, was arrested in Philadelphia on charges of attempting to smuggle to Pakistan specialty metals that could be used in nuclear weapons production and of attempting to bribe customs officers.

"We will be seeking information from the government of Pakistan, any information the government

may have about this [California] case, and we will continue to discuss the serious issues created by this case and the arrest of Mr. Pervaz in Philadelphia," Oakley said.

The U.S. has told the Pakistan government of its deep concern and "made clear our intentions to uphold to the fullest extent U.S. laws," she added.

The Pennsylvania case was uncovered in time to stop the metal exports, Oakley said, but the electronic material was successfully exported. She had no comment on a report that the U.S. was trying to recover it on grounds that export regulations had been violated.

The Pakistan government maintains its nuclear projects are solely for peaceful use. But western experts cite a series of such export cases in Europe and North America and intelligence reports in claiming that Pakistan is nearing capability to make atomic bombs.

Under U.S. law, such a development could trigger a cutoff of the U.S.'s multimillion dollar aid programme to Pakistan.

## Vigilantes gun down Brazil Aids suspect

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP). — A man identified in an anonymous note as being an Aids carrier was gunned down in the style of "death squad" vigilante gangs, police said yesterday.

"I won't be spreading Aids any more. I was one of those perverts raping women in this area," said the note found on the body.

Police said there was no evidence that the victim had Aids or was a rapist.

The public morgue said it would check the body for Aids only if the Health Department provided adequate health safeguards for morgue workers.

## TWA crew suspended

LONDON (AFP). — The U.S. carrier TWA said yesterday it had suspended a pilot, co-pilot and mechanic who forgot to lower the wheels of an airliner with 380 passengers on board as it prepared to land at Heathrow airport here.

The Boeing 747, on a flight from New York last Friday, was only some 200 metres above the tarmac, when the control tower noticed that the landing gear had not been lowered, an airline official said.

Control tower staff warned the pilot, who was able to avert disaster by climbing steeply and making a second descent for landing.

## Irangate panel unlikely to criticize Reagan

WASHINGTON. — Leaders of the Senate panel investigating the Iran-Contra affair said they expected the committee's final report would not criticize President Reagan's role. The *Washington Post* reported yesterday.

Sen. Daniel Inouye, the panel chairman, told the *Post* during a break in the joint hearings on Monday: "We may say he might have been more prudent, but I don't think we will say he was guilty of malfeasance."

Inouye said he had hoped from the beginning that "we never come across a smoking gun" linking Reagan to the diversion of funds to the Nicaraguan rebels, because "these are dangerous times to be going through that type of exercise (impachment)."

Former National Security adviser John Poindexter said yesterday that the covert sale of U.S. arms to Iran went forward in part because the secretaries of state and defence failed to provide alternative plans to free Americans held hostage by pro-Iranian groups in Lebanon.

Poindexter, on his fifth and final day on the witness stand, said Secretary of State George Shultz and Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger both strongly objected to Reagan's decision to ship arms to Iran in the hope that Tehran would press the

captors to release the hostages.

"I don't mean to imply that other departments and other officials ... were not concerned about the hostages," the 50-year-old rear admiral said. "But very frankly, I don't recall a single recommendation from those two departments on initiatives to accomplish the objective."

The White House has refused to talk about the possibility of a presidential pardon for former aides Poindexter and Lt. Col. Oliver North.

"I have made ... known in various forums here that people on the outside are raising the question of pardons, and have been advised by all the appropriate people that that is not an appropriate issue for discussion and we are not discussing it," said a spokesman.

Poindexter said he had received several thousand telegrams of support since he started testifying. He said "All but 12 or 15" messages demonstrated understanding of what the administration was trying to do in selling arms to Iran and diverting profits to Nicaragua's Contra rebels.

Richard Beckler, Poindexter's lawyer, conceded this was "not the Ollie North Phenomenon by any means," but told Reuters "99.999 per cent" of the feedback was positive. (AFP, AP, Reuters)

## Greek MDs Tax strike

ATHENS. (AP). — More than 30,000 doctors started a five-day nationwide strike on Monday to protest against the socialist government's crackdown on alleged tax evasion in their profession.

Only six hospitals remained open for emergency cases in Athens, and doctors cancelled operations, closed consulting rooms, and refused to issue prescriptions.

The national health service doctors joined private practitioners in the strike, after talks between their unions and the health and finance ministries broke down last week.

In an attempt to clamp down on tax evasion, the government has demanded that private practitioners issue approved receipts after consultations, but doctors in private practice strongly oppose issuing such receipts.

A strike by some 8,000 government doctors in Hospitals in India's major cities entered its second day yesterday as two deaths were officially reported in the capital as a direct result of the walkout.

A central government health service spokesman said that an effort was being made to recruit 1,000 non-government doctors to provide basic emergency medical services. (AP, AFP)

## Alpine flood death toll now 27

BERN (AFP). — At least 27 people are thought to have been killed in freak floods and heavy rains that swept through Switzerland and northern Italy over the weekend, latest reports said yesterday.

Northern Italian authorities said 16 bodies had been recovered and many people were still missing, while newspapers reports suggested as many as 23 could have died in the region.

Police in Switzerland said 11 people had probably been killed but only four bodies had so far been recovered. They said hundreds of people were evacuated and hundreds of police, firemen, and volunteers worked to clear damage in the normally sun-drenched Swiss canton of Ticino.

Authorities estimated the damage at millions of dollars. The largest single group of casualties occurred in Tartano, near Italy's border with Switzerland, where a hotel was swept away by floodwaters, leaving 12 people dead or missing.

A further seven people — five Swiss and two Germans — are believed to have died after two light aircraft disappeared in the Gotthard

## Dempsey/Makepeace

## Won't make it to shul this time

By DAVID HOROVITZ  
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — Michael Brandon and Glynis Barber, alias TV cops Dempsey and Makepeace, have shelved their plans for a synagogue wedding, and Barber has moved out of their shared Hampstead home.

The couple had been planning to wed in London this summer, with Barber reported to have finally agreed to marry in a synagogue, at the behest of Brandon, who is Jewish.

But now the three-year on-and-off affair between the two is said to be over for good, although both Bran-

don and Barber insist that they are "still good friends" and that there is no one new in either of their lives.

Barber, 30, has moved into an apartment in Chelsea, and is considering a film offer and a lead role in a London stage play.

American-born Brandon, 39, formerly married to TV's "Bionic Woman" Lindsay Wagner, is staying in the Hampstead flat, and is planning to settle in England.

There are no plans at present for a new series of their hit TV show, although a Dempsey and Makepeace movie has been filmed.

Men outnumber women 3:1  
Suicide rates rise world-wide

PARIS (AFP). — Suicide has become the main cause of death among the under-35s in several countries, and the number of young people taking their own lives worldwide has shown a worrying increase.

In France, where in 1985 there were 12,000 suicides and another 120,000 attempts, concern is so great that a former minister, Jacques Barrot, is drafting a law to punish those who incite people to suicide.

Other officials have highlighted books on the market that set out ways of killing yourself, which they say could encourage youngsters.

Britain, which had 4,000 suicides in 1986, the Netherlands (1,760) and Norway have the lowest suicide rates in Europe. But their laws against suicide are not very different from those in force in Austria, Denmark, Switzerland and France, which have the highest rates.

In nearly all countries, men commit three times as many successful

suicides as women, but then women carry out twice as many attempts as men. Single people, the widowed and prisoners are the main candidates for such attempts.

A recent study in France showed that poorer people are more likely to commit suicide, which is a turnaround on the situation in the last century.

Family problems, a mother's mental illness, a father's alcoholism and even an attempted suicide by a brother or sister are all factors that could make a young person take his or her life, the study said.

But there are many variations among countries. In West Germany, 45-50-year-olds are the most likely to kill themselves, but the age group drops to 24-35 in France and 20-24 in Switzerland.

Suicide was decriminalized in France in 1789, but in Britain offenders had to wait till 1961. However, in Britain two people attempt suicide and one survives, the survi-

vor could face a jail term. In Spain, suicide attempts are legal, but incitement to commit suicide comes under the country's homicide laws.

In the Netherlands, euthanasia has become a controversial topic that was even debated in parliament last year after a doctor was found guilty of helping about 10 Aids sufferers kill themselves.

Despite calls by some politicians, no specific federal law bans suicide in the U.S.

California introduced its own law in 1984 and in Texas aiding a suicide victim can lead to a 10-year jail sentence, but nothing shows that this has reduced the number of suicides in these states.

Throughout the U.S. the numbers have barely changed since 1970 with between 11 and 12 cases per 100,000 people, but the number of adolescent suicides has tripled — to 5,000 in 1985 — in the past 20 years.

Figures show that black Americans are more likely to commit suicide than whites.

India has 50,000 suicides a year, between six and seven cases per 100,000 inhabitants. Attempting suicide is punished with a fine or a year in prison, while inciting suicide can lead to a minimum 10 years in jail.

Most female Indian suicide victims burn themselves alive, often

when widowed. Men more often than not throw themselves off a building or poison themselves.

In Japan, inciting to suicide is punished with a jail sentence of between six months and seven years.

It recorded 25,000 cases in 1986 — still a lower percentage rate than many European countries — but cases among young people are on the increase. This was noticed especially after a young Japanese singer, Yukiko Okada, killed herself in April 1986.

The Buddhist faith does not condemn suicide and according to Japanese tradition allows a person to sacrifice himself out of devotion to a master.

All other religions do not allow suicide, even if now most do not go so far as to refuse a religious ceremony at the funerals of victims. The Roman Catholic church has allowed the religious burial of suicide cases since 1984.

The Church of England many years ago changed its practice of keeping suicide victims away from other graves in a cemetery.

The Hindu religion forbids suicide, but allows families to cremate the body of a victim if they agree to undergo extra rituals. And under Islamic law, suicide is considered a "deviation" but not an "apostasy" — the renunciation of one's religious faith.

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## TOMORROW — Haga (Civil Defence)

## Exercise in Nazareth

Tomorrow, Thursday, there will be a Haga exercise in Nazareth.

Police, Magen David Adom, fire brigade and municipal emergency personnel will take part. During the exercise, the sirens will be sounded. In the event of a real attack, the sirens will sound a rising and falling note.



## Ultra-Orthodox claim desecration of Jewish graves

## Police blockade at Caesarea dig

By REUVEN HAZAN

For The Jerusalem Post  
CAESAREA. — Over 100 policemen intervened yesterday to prevent ultra-Orthodox protesters from disrupting excavations at a major archaeological site here.

The police, who arrived before sunrise, set up a security fence and three roadblocks and surrounded the site. This was the second straight day that extensive efforts had been taken to deter the ultra-Orthodox, an organization which is dedicated to protecting ancient cemeteries, from halting the American-run dig. The men claim that two buildings at the site were used as synagogues and that Jewish graves are being desecrated.

The controversy began two weeks ago when an ultra-Orthodox child reportedly found bone fragments on

the site. Religious leaders concluded from this that the area must have been a Jewish graveyard.

Several days ago they began to harass the archeologists in an attempt to stop the dig. Their actions shut the site for most of last week, and the archeologists turned to the police for help.

During the past two days dozens of heavily armed police and Border Police have been posted in the area to prevent the protesters from disrupting the dig.

On Monday hundreds of ultra-Orthodox men boarded buses and prepared to converge on the excavation site. After a vanguard reported that the area was surrounded by police, only a small delegation approached the site. One of the men who attempted to cross the barriers

was arrested. Yesterday 40 protesters arrived at the site, but they were again confronted by a large police force. A protest vigil was held, prayers were said, and the remainder of the group left.

A police spokeswoman said that "as large a force as is necessary will protect the excavations for as long as it is needed."

The American archeological team, headed by Prof. Robert Bull and drawn from 20 universities, has been excavating at the site for 17 years. The dig involves only the Byzantine period, according to the team's leaders. "There is no Jewish history in the region," said Bull.

The religious group reportedly appealed to rabbis in the U.S. to intervene with the heads of the American universities and press

them to stop the digging. At least one university reportedly responded by urging that the excavations be halted.

Bull stated that he would continue despite the request. "I am going to finish this thing. We are going to dig here," he said.

"I am trying to be sensitive to religious concerns. I don't want to violate tombs," Bull said. This, however, has not deterred the protesters, who promised that there would be little peace while the excavations continue.

The excavation team has a licence from the Department of Antiquities and has the backing of local archeologists and of Education Minister Navon. The dig is scheduled to end its summer work in 11 days.

## HU prof's \$250,000 shock

By BERNARD JOSEPHS

Jerusalem Post Reporter  
A Hebrew University professor has won an American award worth nearly \$250,000, but he has no idea who nominated him.

"I'm completely stunned by the whole thing. It was totally unexpected," said Prof. David Shulman, 38, chairman of the university's Institute of Asian and African Studies. Shulman, who teaches Sanskrit and Indian philosophy, was given no

prior indication that he was in line for the MacArthur Foundation Fellowship. "I didn't even know I was being considered," he said.

The fellowships are given annually to U.S. citizens who are considered exceptionally talented in their fields. Shulman, who has lived in Israel since he was 18, was born in Waterloo, Iowa.

The Chicago-based foundation was begun by property tycoon John MacArthur in 1981, to allow "those

who have given evidence of originality, dedication to creative pursuits and capacity of self-direction," freedom from financial worries as they continue with their research.

The nominations are made by a panel of 100 experts from a variety of academic and professional organizations and are kept confidential.

Shulman, who is working on three books on Indian language and literature, said he might use the money to finance a trip to the sub-continent.

## Speedy mail via yellow post boxes

By JUDY SIEGEL

Jerusalem Post Reporter  
Some 180 "speedy" mailboxes (separate boxes for the locality) will soon be installed in 26 towns from Nahariya to Eilat. The yellow mailboxes have already proved themselves in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, according to the Postal Authority.

Among the towns to benefit from the new policy are: Ramat Gan, Netanya, Herzliya, Ashkelon, Rehovot, Haifa, Afula, Holon, Eilat, Beersheba, Nahariya, Tiberias, Acre, Ashdod, Rishon LeZion, Petah Tikva, Ashdod, Bnei Brak, Hadera and Bat Yam.

The delivery time has been reduced to one day, compared to two days for mail sent via the regular red boxes, the authority said.

## Artist Luisada, at 82

Painter Renzo Avidor Luisada died this week after a long illness, at his home in Ramat Gan, at the age of 82.

Born in Florence, he lived in Israel since 1939. Apart from his painting, Luisada was an art teacher and a lecturer on Italian art. In 1981 the Tel Aviv municipality awarded him the Dizengoff Prize.

Luisada's last exhibition was in 1984, a retrospective at the Ramat Gan Municipal Museum.

On that occasion sculptor Dov Feigin, Prof. Dov Glickson and others paid tribute to the quality of his work.

He is survived by his wife, two daughters and several grandchildren. G.R.

## Haifa cemetery crowding ancient site

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER

Jerusalem Post Reporter  
HAIFA — "Racing against time" is perhaps an incongruous way of describing work on an archaeological site that has been carbon-14 dated at 13,000 years old. But the site is on the northern edge of the Haifa cemetery, which will sooner or later take it over.

The dig is in its fourth season, under Dr. Daniel Kaufman, of Haifa University's Institute of Archaeology and Sea Studies, assisted by eight students and two volunteers from Germany and the U.S.

"We are investigating prehistoric Carmel Man and have identified the site as a Geometric Kebaran settlement," he said at the dig yesterday morning.

In addition to flint tools and anim-

al bones, the site has yielded two relatively well-preserved human skeletons, one of which has been identified as that of a male aged 25-30 years.

Both were buried in a flexed position, with their legs against their chests. Several reasons have been suggested for this: it saved labour on the grave; in ancient tradition, the foetal position related to a belief in rebirth; or "the survivors may have wanted to ensure that dead would be unable to escape from their graves and haunt the living."

The most important find was three limestone grinding stones, about 30 by 25 cms in size, associated with the graves, and of a type probably used to grind wheat or barley.

"This shows us that in addition to

hunting animals, they also used plants for food," said Kaufman.

"This is probably the first association of grinding stones with graves in the world, and the juxtaposition shows that they must have had economic importance to the settlers and possibly religious or ritual significance too."

The settlement is located at the junction of Mt. Carmel — where they could hunt for gazelles and had a beautiful supply of branches and twigs for shelter — and the coastal plain. The hill's limestone provided abundant layers of flint, and the many springs provided drinking water.

A religious zealot arrived one morning and before the diggers could introduce themselves jumped

into the pit and examined the finds. "He assured me that he had much more archaeological experience than I had, and approved the site. When I told him the remains were 13,000 years old, he laughed and said that was a mistaken estimate since the earth was created only some 5,700 years ago," Kaufman said.

The nearby Shikmona site of ancient Haifa dates to the Bronze and Iron periods "which for us are almost the future," Kaufman said with a smile.

He did not believe that this site had been a permanent settlement, despite the rudimentary flooring dug up, as "more work would have been put into a lasting settlement. This one was probably topped by twigs and branches and possibly covered with animal skins."

## Superlative Puyana

HARPSICORD RECITAL by Raphael Puyana (Colombian) Bar Shira Auditorium, Tel Aviv University, July 20. Cerebrally Suite by C. Misor; Francois Couperin: Les Fantes de la grande et ancienne Menestrandie; Bach: Toccata in E Minor BWV 914; Scarlatti: Sonatas in F Major and A Minor; Padre Antonio Soler: Sonatas in B Major; Pianos and sonatas by Fray Manuel de Sosa, Padre Jose Calles, Fray Jose de Larrañaga.

AS FAR as this listener can recollect, Raphael Puyana is the first Colombian artist ever to perform here. The occasion was the 17th anniversary of Colombian independence and the concert was sponsored by Colombia's embassy in Israel and its ministry of foreign affairs. Puyana has a considerable international reputation as a distinguished harp-

sichordist and his recital left his excellence in no doubt. He plays a magnificent two-manual instrument constructed after an original of 1734 which eliminated mechanical noises almost completely and has a relatively mellow tone. Puyana could thus concentrate entirely on the music and produce varied and idiomatic interpretations.

His interpretations of Clerambault (1676-1749) and Francois Couperin (1688-1733) adhered strictly to tempo and rhythm. But Puyana's reading also revealed a

most imaginative portrayal of the composer's illustrative and programmatic faculties. The work, consisting of five "acts," was brought to a breathtaking and tumultuous conclusion.

A completely different approach was used for Bach's Toccata. What counted now was subtle expressiveness, beautifully integrated rubato, dynamic contrasts and finally, flawless scale playing. The painstaking execution of embellishment was especially enjoyable.

The second part of the concert was

devoted to Domenico Scarlatti (1685-1757) and inventive compositions from the so-called "Basque School," written mostly by priest-composers of the 18th and beginning of the 19th century. Scarlatti's A Minor Sonata produced real drama and the D Major Sonata attributed to Scarlatti revealed an exciting technical brilliance.

The triars of Spain seemed to have enjoyed themselves tremendously in their free time, writing highly professional keyboard music. In his work, Puyana revives an almost forgotten area of Spanish music. He lost no opportunity, in this performance, of giving each work the requisite care, love and devotion.

Benjamin Bar-Am

## SHULTZ

(Continued from Page One)

faction that he could not convince all of Israel that an early peace settlement was in its best interests.

To illustrate this idea of self-interest in its starkest terms, he reached for a theme, heretofore not mentioned by himself or any senior administration official — Jewish and Arab demography. Shultz intimated that this might be the ultimate spur to negotiations.

Said Shultz to his friendly audience of Jewish women: "I don't have to tell you — if you include Israel and the occupied territories — I don't have to tell you what time it is on the demographic clock in the Land of Israel."

He added, "Population dynamics exert themselves. Israel must see that increasingly it has a tremendous stake in attaining a more formalized peace with its neighbors."

By phrasing it thus, Shultz was indicating that time was not on Israel's side, given the different levels of the Jewish and Arab birth rates.

Paraphrasing the role of "time" is considered to be a principal point of difference between King Hussein, and PLO leader Yasser Arafat. In discussing the West Bank and Jewish settlements, the King always points out that time does not work in favour of the Arabs. Arafat has dismissed this as "ideological terrorism."

THERE IS another clock ticking, and that is the one of the days remaining in the Reagan administration, which has less than 18 months to run.

When Peres visited Washington last September and tried to press Shultz on an international conference, the latter was distinctly cool, and rejected the approach. Yet, when Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir came later, in February, Shultz went into reverse and called for the type of forum he had rejected five months earlier. What happened?

There are at least two interpretations. One school of thought says that this is one of the by-products of the Iran affair, which erupted in November. Specifically, the exposed tilt towards Iran brought a tidal wave of criticism from moderate Arab states, which support Iraq in the Gulf War. These asserted that the U.S. had lost its credibility in the region, and should compensate for its sins by moving towards them.

This school says that the moment of U.S. disarray was seized on by those in the administration who favour stronger ties to Arab states, most notably the new national security advisor, Frank Carlucci, to tilt towards Iraq, and simultaneously make gestures to the moderate Arab states.

In this context, the U.S. agreed to re-flag Kuwait ships in the Gulf, to sell Maverick missiles to Saudi Arabia, and accommodate Jordan's wishes

for an international peace conference.

The other school of thought says Shultz's views have simply evolved, and he believes that an international conference is truly the best vehicle for achieving peace, a component of which should be the Israeli territorial concessions that were integral to the dormant Reagan Plan of September, 1982.

IF THE SECOND school is correct, then Shultz can only be frustrated with... George Shultz.

For all his strong words on partisanship and demography, his Balto more speech reflected an attempt he has begun too late in his term to actualize. The speech could have presaged an administration initiative in the Middle East, yet for all its talk of being "engaged in the peace process," it was more of a ritualistic utterance than a call for action.

Specifically, most important for the administration is an accord with the Soviets on Intermediate Nuclear Forces (INF) missiles in Europe. Contrary to press reports, such an agreement and a Reagan-Gorbachev summit is not a sure thing. Both sides are in the sticky business of extracting optimum concessions from the other, and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze has declined to come to Washington to prepare a summit until more progress is made at the INF talks in Geneva.

No less daunting a task will be the Persian Gulf situation, what with the problems that may arise now that the U.S. has begun re-flagging Kuwaiti ships and the new attempt to initiate an arms embargo against Iran, which in the past has failed miserably.

Finally, it is doubtful that the U.S. will have the stomach to undertake an unpopular fight on the Middle East peace at the onset of an election year.

So what is the significance of Shultz's speech? As one administration source said, it was directed at American Jews. With the Reagan era coming to a close and little hope on the horizon for movement on a Middle East peace, Shultz wants to lay out the principles and facts that compel a settlement of the conflict. It may not be a coincidence that Shultz's last two policy addresses on the region have been delivered to American Jewish audiences. It may also not be a coincidence that on each occasion, Shultz spoke of the shrinking U.S. foreign aid budget, and Israel and Egypt's increasing proportion of the diminishing pie.

It would appear that Shultz is looking ahead beyond his own tenure. The tenor of his Hadassah speech indicates that he is seeking a new interlocutor in the form of American Jews who, over the long haul, might be more successful than the administration in influencing the internal debate in Israel, which Shultz believes is a *sine qua non* for progress on peace.

Tourism Minister Avraham Shafir aboard a sled on the "Speedy-Ker" alpine slide at its inauguration at Moshav Mevo Betar in the Judean Hills yesterday. The stainless steel track winds 400 metres down the mountain. The 28 sleds with joystick controls perform eight centrifugal turns at a speed of 37-40 kilometres per hour. Prime Minister Shamir, (right) who was greeted at the function by a standing ovation and a brass-band, declined to take a ride. Text by Greer Fay Cashman.

## Twain's acid even-handedness

By HELGA DUDMAN

Mark Twain is popping up all over the place. I am delighted to see. He turned up in a New York Times article, reprinted in Jerusalem, on the book business in America. His *Innocents Abroad*, a kind of anti-travel-book travel-book, figured prominently in the spring issue of El Al's glossy in-flight magazine. Quotations from this book, as quoted in yet another book, were also used in a back-page article in The Jerusalem Post recently, to prove that the Holy Land was empty and awful back in 1867, when America's most colourful and sardonic writer came on a Mediterranean tour and was not impressed by Palestine under the Turks.

*Innocents Abroad* was published in Hebrew some time ago, possibly to prove the point about pre-Zionist Palestine (made by some many others at the time) and also, perhaps, to show how we can take criticism. The Jews of Tiberias, for instance, appear as "the old, familiar, self-righteous Pharisees..." By their general style, one might easily suspect that self-righteousness was their specialty. Mark Twain is acidly even-handed in his descriptions of local Arabs as well.

But I can think of more devious reasons for the Hebrew translation. If we want to make sure that few of the locals will learn enough English to turn on the original, we can then relax, safe in the knowledge that certain works of the other Mark Twain (born Samuel Clemens) will not fall into impressionable hands.

For this humourist and author of children's classics — *Tom Sawyer*, *Huckleberry Finn* and *The Prince and the Pauper* — was a pessimist and a cynic who saw human history as a practically unmitigated account of cruelty, stupidity, hypocrisy and injustice. He was particularly negative about religion, including that which the Hebrew Bible taught and the various Christian sects: even-handedness again. For this reason, some of his more derisive works on religion were not published until after his death.

The El Al magazine piece, *The Old Sea and the Man*, is about the Kinneret and its most knowledgeable scholar, Mendel Nun of Kibbutz Ein Gev. It was written by Shelley Wachsmann, the underwater archaeologist who had the marvellous job of uncovering the "Jesus Boat." Mendel often quotes Mark Twain when dealing with the sites around the lake; I'm glad that both had this extensive public exposure, and Wachsmann understandably latched onto the old *Innocents* for his accounts, comparing the drab ruins of the last century with today's tourist attractions.

It's a legitimate journalistic device, and I'd use it myself, except that in this case, other evidence is overwhelmingly against an upbeat application. The article opens: "Pity poor Mark Twain... He found little good to say about the Sea of Galilee (perhaps)... because he visited at a time when the land had reached a

## Galilee Gambols

nadir..." A later speculation: "Were Twain and his compatriots to visit today, they would be very pleasantly surprised."

Well, maybe a compatriot or two might. But I have grave doubts about our departed author — and we're off and away into that very common prose game of "Ah, wouldn't old so-and-so be enchanted if he were with us today! And he could see how it's turned out!" Or, conversely, "Wouldn't he be twirling in his grave!"

Twain vastly preferred California's Lake Tahoe to our Kinneret. In his day Tahoe was isolated, immaculate, free of speedboats and gambling casinos. Alas, poor Tahoe, I knew it well. But even in my childhood Tahoe was already too commercialized. "My crowd" went to nearby Fallen Leaf Lake; and do you know what I remember best about childhood summers at Fallen Leaf? The fun of having to go by rowboat to get the mail, because there was no road.

After sunset, Twain did fall under the spell of the Kinneret. "Night is the time to see Galilee," he wrote. "Genesaret with the glittering reflections of the constellations... makes me regret that I ever saw the rude glare of the day upon it..." (At night, the visitor hears) in the lapping of the waves upon the beach, the dip of ghostly oars... The dead of twenty centuries come forth from the tombs, and in the dirges of the night wind, the songs of old forgotten ages find utterance again. In the starlight, Galilee has no boundaries but the broad compass of the heavens, and is a theatre meet for great events."

Lapping of ghostly oars? Dirges of the night wind? You must be kidding! You must mean those ferry boats flashing dizzy lights and blaring far-out waves of the music of your choice (Arabic, Hassidic, you pay, you choose) in these floating theatres for great events, such as bat-mitzvas or weddings.

Twain wrote in the silence outside his tent. Today's tourists can hardly avoid group merriment and nightly entertainment. The stars and the moon? Are they there? How would you know? You're paying for strobe lights at the discos. Oh, the discos, that never the Twain shall meet.

On to the ostriches and alligators, those kibbutz attractions around the lake that would, I think (and just try to prove me wrong) draw his greatest wrath. Why are we supposed to stare at these creatures? Why are they here? And what about that latest cure acquisition, the female sea lion who recently, escaped from confinement, to the amusement of the local press, and had to be brought back by police speedboat?

Mark Twain had far greater respect and affection for animals than

for humans. He wrote endlessly of the former as loyal, intelligent, and sensitive, and of the latter as cruel and selfish. If you think I exaggerate, read *A Dog's Tale*, written in the first person. On the first page of *Pudd'nhead Wilson*, a kind of thriller in which — most unusually for its time — blacks are shown to be human beings, he writes that no-home can prove it is a good home "without a cat, and a well-fed, well-petted and properly revered cat."

An hour in Galilee today, with its stray injured dogs and starving cats, and its dogs that presumably have homes but are tied outside by one-meter chains — an hour of this world, I think, send our travel writer back to Ben-Gurion Airport by special taxi before he ever got around to hating the Luna Parks. On this one, I can't be proved wrong.

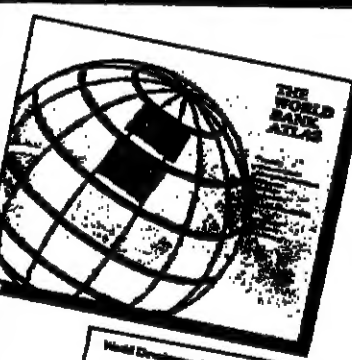
A huge success on the lecture circuit, Twain travelled widely, although whether for pleasure or to gather material is hard to say; certainly his grandest voyages were within his own imagination. He avoided everything that is presumed to attract the customers today; and it was easier to avoid them. One of his short stories opens in 1892 in Mentone, on the Riviera, a secluded spot "with all the advantages of Monte Carlo and Nice... i.e., sunshine, balmy air, brilliant blue sea, without the marring additions of human powder and fuss and feathers and display. Mentone is quiet, simple, restful, unpretentious..."

But let's take his marvellous tour of the Garden of Eden, an exclusive for you clever readers of English: From Mark Twain's *Diary of Adam and Eve*, here are Adam's reflections on how nice it was there with just the animals, before Eve arrived: "They are just charming, and they have the kindest disposition and the politest ways; they never look sour... they smile at you and wag their tail, if they've got one, and they are always ready for a romp or anything you want to propose..."

And what precisely was the Forbidden Fruit which the serpent talked Eve into eating? It was, she tells poor Adam, a chestnut. For the serpent had explained that "chestnut" is a figurative term meaning an aged and musty joke. Somehow, Adam made a bad joke at the time of the catastrophe. "The serpent called it the First Chestnut and said it was coeval with the creation."

Long after the Fall and the Expulsion, and after they have figured out what the children are, Eve reflects not all that quick on the uptake. But even if he were cruel she would love him; "It is a matter of sex, I think."

For details of the behaviour of the rest of humanity since — Jews, Egyptians, Romans, Carthaginians, Christians, "wars, and more wars, and still other wars" — try *The Mysterious Stranger*.

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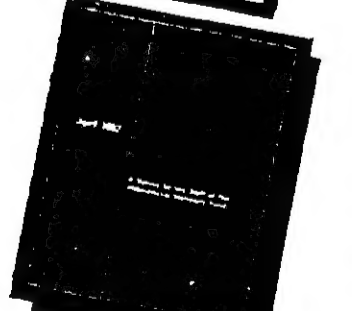
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BEGINNING today, Kuwaiti tankers are slated to sail through the war-ravaged Persian Gulf flying one of two flags - either the star and stripes or the hammer and sickle. Meanwhile, Iran has threatened to turn the gulf into an American graveyard, telling the U.S. that the stars and stripes will be used to drape the bodies of American servicemen who will die protecting Kuwaiti tankers.

The U.S. and the Soviet Union have very different long-term interests in the Middle East in general and in the Persian Gulf in particular, but both have a short-term interest in protecting Kuwaiti tankers and ending the war. Middle East politics does indeed make strange sea-fellows.

To understand the situation in the Gulf, one must look at traditional U.S. and Soviet interests in the area and see how the seven-year long Iran-Iraq war has affected them.

The U.S. and the Soviet Union have a competitive relationship for influence in the Gulf. In the zero-sum Gulf game, what's good for the U.S. is bad for the USSR and vice-versa.

The Middle East has always been divided into spheres of influence. Even in 1915, Britain and France concluded a secret agreement, dividing the Middle East into British and French preserves. The Ribbentrop-Molotov Agreement of 1939 between the Nazi Regime and the Soviet Union was a similar division, with the Gulf being a Soviet area.

As Dr. Dore Gold, head of the Jaffee Center's American Foreign and Defence Policy Project describes it, "the Soviet Union is fundamentally a land power through Eurasia while the primary power of the U.S. is naval (i.e., the Gulf). They are two clearly defined preserves." Given the competitive relationship, however, each superpower is trying to increase its influence in the other's traditional turf.

THE PRIMARY U.S. interest in the Gulf is oil. Although only about 6 per cent of American oil is imported from the Gulf, Japan is dependent on the area for 60 per cent of its oil, and Western Europe for 30 per cent. The U.S. has cultivated a close relationship with Saudi Arabia, the

country with the largest reserves, and by extension through the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), the other Gulf states as well.

The Soviets are also interested in oil, although primarily because it interests the U.S. so much. The Soviet Union does not import oil from the Gulf but, according to Dr. Ya'acov Ro'i, Professor of Russian history at Tel Aviv University, the USSR has a long-term interest in "being able to make that oil flow more or less freely and preventing the U.S. from being the sole foreign power to dominate military and political events in the area."

As for Iran and Iraq, until 1979 the situation was clear. Iran, under the Shah, was firmly in the American camp, while Iraq had then, as it does today, a Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation with the Soviet Union. In the Gulf, the U.S. had a strategic advantage both because of Iran and an American naval presence.

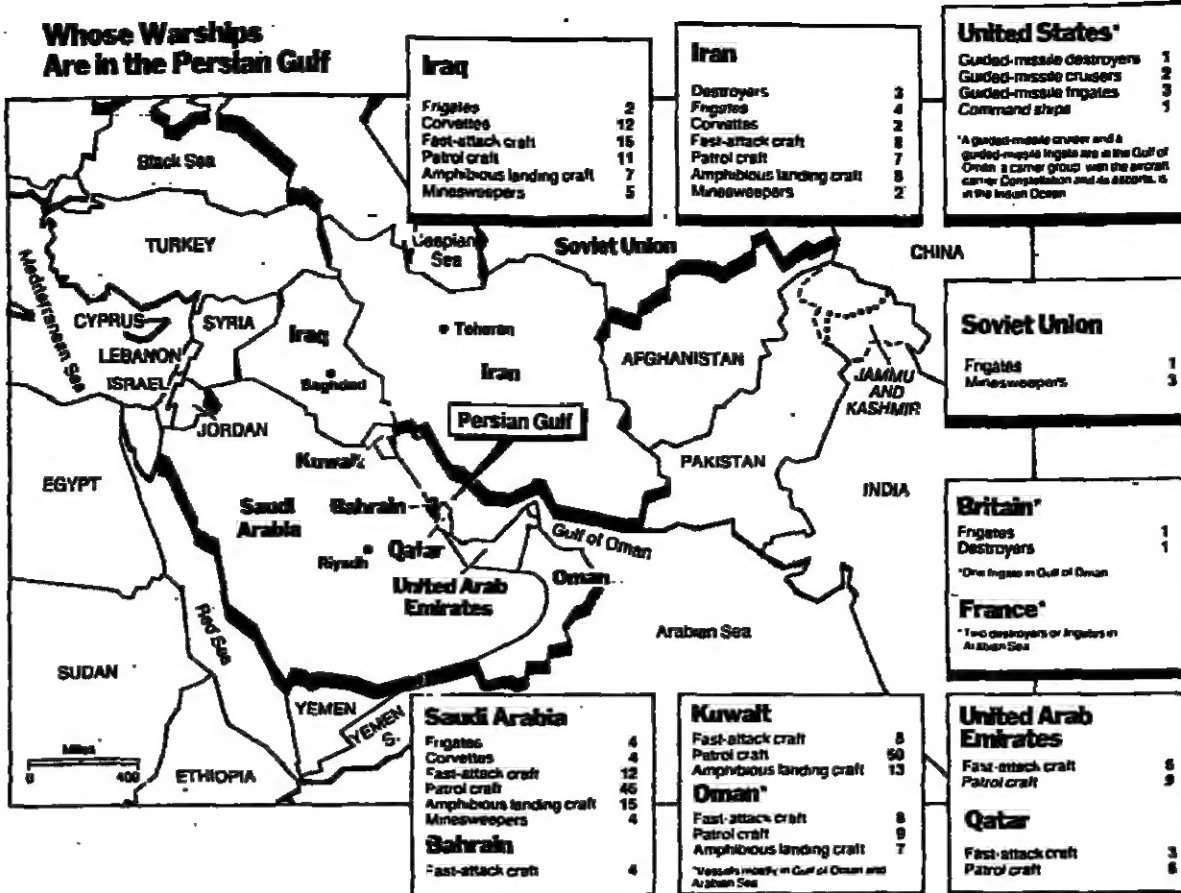
The Khomeini Revolution, the hostage crisis, and the Iran-Iraq war changed the situation drastically. Iran became a vituperative enemy of the U.S. and succeeded in overrunning the American embassy and holding some 50 Americans hostage for 444 days. As Ro'i says, "Iran cannot take on the U.S. and the Soviet Union at the same time. If they take on the U.S., they automatically become an ally of the USSR."

American ineffectiveness in solving the hostage crisis caused a dramatic decline in American credibility in the region. The one which stood to gain the most was the USSR, and, for the first few years of the war, the Russians preserved a studious neutrality despite its treaty with Iraq.

It is important to remember that Iraq was the aggressor in the war and it was also Iraq that initiated the "tanker war" in 1984 by attacking Iranian oil tankers. In fact, until the tanker war began, the Iran-Iraq war was not a major superpower priority. When oil got involved, the superpowers got interested.

Both the U.S. and the Soviet Union are interested in preventing the war from causing an expansion of the other side's influence, according to Gold. Beyond that, both are interested in limiting Iranian military

# Superpowers meet in the Gulf



gains, mostly because of the fear of creeping Islamic fundamentalism.

Both superpowers also have security arrangements in the area with the enemies of Khomeini's Iran - the Soviet Union with Iraq and the U.S. with the Gulf States. Although the Soviet Union originally remained neutral, as Iran began winning the war, the USSR got nervous about having a strong Moslem fundamentalist state in its backyard. Iraq also kept "nagging," says Ro'i and the Soviets began to supply the

Linda Gradstein

Iraqis with sophisticated military hardware. Today, says Ro'i, Iraq has MIG 29s that even the Syrians didn't get until recently. (The Syrians are the most important Soviet ally in the region.)

The U.S. is also worried about Islamic fundamentalism, with its call for revolutionary overthrow of existing governments, spilling over

into the gulf, where there are already significant Shi'ite majorities. Therefore, both the U.S. and the USSR agree that a Khomeini victory is dangerous.

RECENTLY, Kuwait turned to the Soviet Union and asked to lease Soviet tankers to carry Kuwaiti oil. The Soviets promptly agreed and leased Kuwait three tankers. Why did Kuwait turn first to the Soviet Union for protection and not to its traditional ally, the U.S.? One

reason, says Ro'i, is that the USSR is a better protector. The general assumption is that "Iran is a lot less wary of attacking an American vessel than a Soviet one." The U.S., especially after the Marine fiasco in Beirut looks weak, and the Iranate scandal has seriously threatened U.S. credibility.

Given that, why, then, has Kuwait turned to the U.S. to reflag tankers if the Soviets are better for the job and more than happy to do it? Gold believes that the Kuwaitis do not want to become too dependent on either superpower. Thus, "Kuwait turned to the Soviet Union so that it could turn to the U.S." They have leased three Soviet tankers, but want to put 11 Kuwaiti ships (half the Kuwaiti fleet) under a U.S. flag. In the post Iranate Middle East, it is not wise to be too close to the U.S. so the Kuwaitis have invited both the Soviets and the Americans to protect them.

In response, the U.S. has two choices, according to Gold. "They can leave the USSR as the protector of the Kuwaiti oil fleet or they can join in." The Reagan administration, following the time-honored adage "if you can't beat 'em, join 'em" plans to reflag the tankers.

Democrats in both the House and the Senate have objected to the commitment of U.S. troops in the region, the spectre of Vietnam and Beirut rising before them. The House recently passed a non-binding resolution to delay the action.

When both the U.S. and the Soviet Union start protecting the Kuwaiti tankers, will there be superpower cooperation or confrontation? Probably neither, according to Gold. "I don't see the U.S. and Soviet Union together sponsoring any kind of international naval police force. I see them only working separately in their gulf missions. It is nonetheless unlikely that the missions would lead to a superpower conflict."

RO'I ALSO believes a superpower confrontation over the gulf is unlikely. "A more likely arena for this is a Syrian-Israeli confrontation." The Soviet Union has also got "a bit fed-up with looking after the interests of 'crazy clients,' i.e. Libya and Syria.

The Iran-Iraq war is detrimental to both superpowers interests as it fundamentally questions their capabilities as superpowers. "What can a superpower do in a conflict situation in which it does not want to go to the extreme of using non-conventional warfare?" asks Ro'i. "One of the major problems of the superpower is the tail wagging the dog. It happened to the U.S. in Vietnam and to the Soviet Union in the Middle East."

There are, however, two possible scenarios for conflict, according to Gold. One would be precipitated by the Soviets, the other by Iran. If the Soviets perceived a common Soviet-U.S. interest and threatened to invade northern Iran to stop the Iranian war effort, the U.S. would get very worried. "Both want to stop Iran, but both also refuse to allow an increase of influence by the other side. Iran is the strategic prize in the Gulf and a misunderstanding of common short-term interests could drag the superpowers into a confrontation."

The other danger is from the Iranian side and depends on "how accurately the Iranians read America." If they look at the U.S. involvement in Beirut and figure that if the Americans are hit as the Marines were in 1983 when 241 were killed, "the Congress will shirk isolationism and want to pull out," the Iranians will be making a big mistake, says Gold. The Gulf is fundamentally different from Lebanon. "I believe the Persian Gulf is one of the few regions on earth, unlike Lebanon, where the U.S. will be willing to commit American military forces."

If Iran attacks the American-protected Kuwaiti ships, the U.S. may well retaliate by attacking Iranian military targets. If that happens, Iran might turn to the Soviet Union for military protection. This, says Gold, is "the Soviet dream" as the Soviets have always tried to make inroads into Iran.

The one thing that might stop the Iranians from turning to the Soviets is the Iranian rejection of the Soviet invasion of neighbouring Afghanistan and Iranian support for the Mujahidin rebels. Barring that, there could well be a superpower confrontation if Iran carries out its threat to attack the Kuwaiti ships flying the stars and stripes.

AMERICAN AMBASSADORS accredited to most Middle Eastern states find that kings, presidents and prime ministers' doors open pretty fast.

Addressing a symposium held at Tel Aviv University, former U.S. ambassador to Israel Samuel Lewis maintained that the easy accessibility results, in part, from the history of Great Power involvement in Middle East affairs. Myths or memories of American machinations, CIA string-pulling and overthrow of regimes give the ambassadors in this region a different image and role than the one they have elsewhere, he explained.

Easy accessibility also reflects the way foreign policy is made in the Middle East. The process is personal and centralized, and rulers frequently do not trust their ambassadors abroad.

Thus American ambassadors can sometimes become extraordinarily significant players. Herman F. Eilts was such a player in the late 1970s when he served as ambassador to Egypt and had a great influence on Henry Kissinger's decisions.

Eilts was important largely because Kissinger feared his cables to Cairo would be leaked. So whenever he had an important message to send to Egypt's president Anwar Sadat, he asked Eilts to come to Washington. Kissinger "gave it to him in handwriting and had Herman carry it back. Herman made something like 65 round trips between Cairo and Washington in the course of about six months."

Eilts was not only the sole channel for these communications - he was also able to establish a remarkably

trusting and creative personal relationship with Sadat and the Egyptian president came to respect the ambassador's advice.

Earlier, Kissinger's impressions of Dean Brown, when the latter was appointed ambassador to Jordan, enabled Brown to influence moves by the U.S., Jordan, Syria - and Israel.

Brown was sent to Amman during the Black September crisis of 1970 when Jordanian and PLO troops were fighting in Amman's streets. To reach the palace safely and present his credentials, Brown went... by tank.

"The fact that Dean was very well respected by Henry Kissinger (who was then the president's foreign policy adviser) and was known as a tough, no-nonsense fellow gave his reporting and policy recommendations tremendous weight. He played an instrumental role in persuading and encouraging the somewhat secret diplomacy of the 1971 period when, with the encouragement from the U.S. and from the king, Israeli mobilization and military moves played a major role in stopping the Syrians from continuing their invasion into Jordan to help the PLO."

SUCH CASES are, however, exceptional. Most ambassadors don't influence policy, Lewis said.

This is in part because of the American system of government. "Diplomats and State Department officials are usually seen by every White House - especially in its first years - as cautious footdraggers, much too much concerned about foreign sensitivities, probably out of sympathy with the president's poli-

## U.S. envoys significant players in M.E. political scene



An important channel of communications: the American ambassador. Here, Samuel Lewis takes his leave of Shimon Peres after ending his tour of duty in Israel.

Joshua Brilliant  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

cies, certain that anything he brings in will be ill-thought out and half-baked, and very anxious to protect their existing policy from any interference by the new team."

Such suspicions exist in many countries, but especially in the U.S. which lacks a civil service tradition and sees a significant change in the administration whenever a new president enters the White House.

The many demands placed on the presidency further limit the ambassador's influence. "Even those political ambassadors appointed because they are friends of the president, or close to the president, are quite surprised once they get into the

job and realize they can't call the president easily and chat with him over the phone if they have a problem."

For them, and much more so for the career diplomats, the secretary of state's views of an ambassador will be crucial as to whether the ambassador influences policy or not.

Even a group of ambassadors presenting a common stand can't always influence a secretary of state, especially if he is not of a mind to listen, Lewis said.

In March 1983, the U.S. was on the point of completing negotiations towards the Lebanese-Israeli peace agreement and Secretary of State George Shultz decided to come to this area to finalize it.

"What did he hear from all the ambassadors except Bob Dillon in Beirut, myself and to a lesser extent from Nick Valotis in Cairo? Everybody else spent the entire conference telling Shultz the whole thing was a disaster and should never have been negotiated in the first place. 'Junk it. Forget it. Start over. Go back to square one,' they advised.

He didn't - at that time."

By then the U.S. was too far down the track, there was a gamble, the odds had been weighed and the recommendations were deemed irrelevant, Lewis related.

In other instances ambassadors fail to influence policy because they are too far from Washington when options are considered and the officials at the State Department are reluctant to consult the ambassadors because the messages may be leaked.

That is part of the background to the ill-fated Reagan initiative of 1982.

"IT WAS PUT together by a small, secret group in Washington. Those of us who were involved had an opportunity in Washington, early in the process, to look at some papers and make some suggestions."

"But because of fear that if this initiative leaked before it was ripe it would certainly be shot down and would have no chance whatsoever, there was a great reluctance to share by telegram, in writing, what was being proposed. Two or three of us in the field could have improved it substantially."

The opportunity to influence policy presents itself mainly when a Middle Eastern ruler, seeking to conduct his policy personally, goes to the U.S. to meet the president.

"Presidents get around to worrying about a country when they have to figure out what to say to its leader when he comes," Lewis said. The American administration focuses its attention on giving the president something sensible to say.

Thus an American ambassador

who returns to Washington several days ahead of the game will find the papers for the meeting in a half-way state of preparation - half wrong.

A skilful ambassador can get involved, rewrite the papers, write the talking points for the president and thus shape policy.

Philip Habib who shuttled between Israel and Lebanon, Sol Linowitz and Robert Strauss who represented the U.S. in the autonomy talks - belonged in that category.

Habib, for example, negotiated the cease-fire with the PLO in 1981, the PLO's withdrawal from Beirut in 1982 and the beginning of the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

While policy was in theory formulated in Washington, it was in fact mostly formulated by Habib and his staff and then sold to Washington with the assistance of long, occasionally vituperative, telephone calls to Jeff Kemp and others in the National Security bureaucracy and the secretaries Haig and subsequently Shultz.

Washington policy-making thus became a matter of laying off which gave the resident ambassadors the opportunity to argue the policy initiatives directly with Habib, the policy maker, "and we got a certain amount of our ideas inserted. Just enough to have to take some of the blame." While American ambassadors can be most effective by briefing congressmen, senators and journalists, personal relationships with major Washington agencies - the State Department, the Defence Department, the White House, the CIA, the Treasury and so on, are vital for an ambassador who wants to influence policy, Lewis summed up.

## Hizbullah: more sophisticated

Paul Taylor/Tyre, Lebanon

WHEN 100 Hizbullah fighters ambushed an Israeli-backed militia patrol near the village of Yater last month, they showed a military sophistication new to guerrilla warfare in South Lebanon, local experts say.

The Iranian-backed Shi'ite Moslem guerrillas had done extensive reconnaissance and achieved complete surprise. Four platoon-sized units mounted a coordinated attack in broad daylight, supported by mortar fire from several points. They killed four members of the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army militia.

The guerrillas also fired two Soviet-made SAM-7 missiles at Israeli helicopter gunships sent to help the SLA men, the first time such weapons had been seen in South Lebanon since Israel's 1982 invasion. They missed.

A week earlier, Hizbullah carried out a lightning assault on SLA positions around the town of Jezzine, killing eight militiamen. They prevented an Israeli and SLA rescue by coordinated interdiction fire against at least 10 positions.

Last week, the Israelis sent an armoured force to Yater, beyond Israel's Security Zone in South Lebanon to scour the half-deserted village for guerrillas. The result was a 13-hour battle in which up to 200 Shi'ite gunmen from several groups, hastily summoned from nearby villages, played cat-and-mouse with superior Israeli forces. Only five Shi'ites were killed.

"Hizbullah are very elusive. They have learned from the mistakes of

the Palestinians," one seasoned independent observer said. "They mount quite big forces drawn from several villages at short notice for an attack, then melt away."

"They don't advertise their presence with flags or checkpoints. The Israelis can't find an address to hit," he said.

An Israeli defence official acknowledged it was hard to retaliate against Hizbullah without hitting South Lebanese civilians, but said the location of bases where they were trained by Iranian revolutionary guards in the eastern Bekaa Valley were known.

"In some cases they are seeking to provoke Israeli retaliation, to increase the circle of violence, exploiting the Shi'ite ideology of martyrdom. Hence our determination not to make martyrs of them."

"If you declare outright war against Hizbullah, you make them more than they are," he said.

Officials of the mainstream Shi'ite movement, Amal, and independent sources said Hizbullah were not popular in South Lebanon because residents who survived three years of Israeli occupation did not want their lives ruined now by Israeli retaliation.

"The military force of Hizbullah has increased but their popular support is not growing," said Abdel Majid Saleh, leader of Amal in the South. The Israeli officials said Hizbullah had a relatively small following but paid their fighters much more than other Lebanese militias, attracting some young Amal support-

ters. An SLA militiaman earns 100 dollars a month, good money in war-torn Lebanon's economic slump. By contrast, the wages of an Amal militiaman, paid in Lebanese pounds, are now worth little over \$20.

"Hizbullah is paying between \$200 and \$400 in American banknotes, supplied by Iran," the Israeli officials said. "Money is the main issue."

Saleh accused Iran of trying to buy its way into South Lebanon, but vowed it would not succeed. "They have the money and they are trying their best to invade the society but it is impossible," he said.

Amal has moved to curb Tehran's influence, closing an Iranian cultural centre in Tyre and removing an estimated 20 Iranian revolutionary guards who were based in the port town.

Saleh said Israeli occupation and SLA actions "create an atmosphere favourable to extremist movements and actions." Both he and officials of the UN peacekeeping force in South Lebanon accused the SLA of indiscriminate shelling of Shi'ite villages around the Security Zone.

"Amal is not a sandbag for the Israelis, but Amal will prevent any efforts to launch attacks from the liberated area," Saleh said.

Independent sources said Amal militiamen had on several occasions intercepted Hizbullah and Palestinian guerrillas before they reached the Security Zone and turned them back. But they said Amal did not publicize these incidents because nobody could be seen to be preventing attacks on the Israelis. (Reuters)

The Middle East page is edited by Yehuda Liat.

## UPPER GALILEE CHAMBER MUSIC DAYS 1987

Kfar Blum - July 26 - August 1

Israel Broadcasting Authority

Ministry of Education, Department for Culture and Art, The Public Council for Culture and Art

Monday, July 27, 9 p.m.

Mozart - Flute Concerto in D, K.285

Ned Rorem - "Lovers" - a narrative in ten scenes for harpichord, oboe, cello and percussion

Shostakovich - 3 Duets for two violins and piano

Beethoven - Piano Trio No. 6 in B flat, op. 97, "Archduke"

Tuesday, July 28, 9 p.m.

Fauré - "La Bonne Chanson" for voice, string quartet, double bass and piano, op. 81

Debussy - Sonata for violin & piano in G

Poulenc - Trio for oboe, bassoon & piano

Ravel - "Chansons madécasses" for voice, flute, cello & piano

Ravel - String Quartet in F

Wednesday, July 29, 9 p.m.

Schumann - Lieder for voice and piano

Spanish Love Songs for 1-4 voices and piano 4 hands, op. 138

Piano Quartet in E flat, op. 47

Brahms - 2 songs for alto, viola and piano, op. 81

Piano Quintet in F minor, op. 34

Thursday, July 30, 9 p.m.

Morley - Fantasies for 2 recorders and Carzonettes for 2 voices

Mozart - Horn Quintet in E flat, K. 407

Bartok - "Contrasts" for violin, clarinet and piano

Watson - "Facade", an entertainment with poems by Edith Sitwell, for 2 narrators and 7 instruments

Subject to change

LIST OF CONCERTS

Sunday, July 26, 9 p.m.

Bach - Brandenburg Concerto No. 6

Beethoven - Quintet in E flat for piano and woodwinds, op. 16

Vincent Leif - "Flowers, insects and a very thin line" for piano, violin, cello, oboe and flute

Schubert - String Quartet in A minor, D.804

Hebrew Union College - Jewish Institute of Religion  
Israel Movement for Progressive Judaism  
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13 King David Street, Jerusalem, Tel. 203333

SUMMER LECTURE SERIES ON  
REFORM/PROGRESSIVE JUDAISM IN ISRAEL

REFORM JUDAISM  
AND ARAB/JEWISH RELATIONSHIPS

Panel Discussion:

Bruria Barish

Chairperson, Israel Movement for Progressive Judaism

Rabbi Arnold Gluck

Director, Leo Baeck Community Center, Haifa

Tonight, Wednesday, July 22, 8:30 p.m.

We welcome questions and comments after the discussion. The public is cordially invited. Refreshments will be served.

Friday, July 31, 5 p.m.

Mozart - Divertimento in E flat for string trio, K.563

Messiaen - Piano Sextet in D, op. 110

Friday, July 31, Midnight

Bernstein - "La Bonne Cuisine", 4 recipes for voice & piano

Britten - Cabaret Songs for voice & piano

Joplin - Ragtime Music for jazzwind quintet

Boiling - Suite for violin & jazz piano with double bass and drums (excerpts)

Toot Suite for trumpet and jazz piano with double bass and drums (excerpts)

Saturday, August 1, 9 p.m.

Albinoni - Sonata for trumpet, strings and continuo in C

Heide - A commissioned work for clarinet, flute, viola and cello

Beethoven - Folk songs arranged for voices with piano, violin and cello

Schubert - Octet in F for strings and wind instruments, D.803

Midnight coffee after the concert, with the artist, at Kfar Blum.

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# Languid elegance belies crucial tie

Jerusalem Post sports editor Yoram Kessel reports from New Delhi on the preparations for this weekend's India-Israel Davis Cup tie

NEW DELHI. — The wide streets, impressive esplanade and New Delhi's somewhat dishevelled ambience all contribute to this city's exotic, if not odd, attractiveness.

The Delhi Lawn Tennis Club's courts, in the Hauz Khas suburb, sport the same air of tarnished elegance. One would be excused for assuming that the club was a leftover from the British Raj, like the Gezira club in Cairo.

One would be wrong. The club was built six years ago for the Asian Games. The stands and grounds are rather austere and scrappy, the scoreboard, already bearing the names of the two competing countries, is operated manually, and the giant multi-coloured tarpaulin providing shade for one stand has seen better days.

It is all rather reminiscent of a past age when lawn tennis was a sport for amateurs, rather than the fierce competitive encounter that it has now become.

This is the background for this weekend's Davis Cup tie that begins on Friday. In the foreground, of course, are the heavily-armed security guards, although there have been no signs of Moslem or Palestinian demonstrators, and no threats have been made against the Israelis.

Access to the courts is limited to special entry permits and only after undergoing searches.

The sale of tickets to the public began yesterday, but most of the spectators will be people known to the All India Lawn Tennis Association (ALTC).

"It is most unfortunate," one local journalist said to me. "We are all very happy to see you here, but the crowd restrictions reduce our home court advantage considerably."

P.L. Reddy, the general secretary of the ALTC, was not so dispirited. "We are generally delighted that Israel is here," he told me. "This match will give a great boost to Asian tennis. Whatever the outcome over the weekend, an Asian country will be in the semifinals of the Davis Cup, that in itself is an inspiring thought."

"We are fortunate that our prime minister adopted the correct point of

view. I really believe that this match will show the way for other sports. I expect Israel to be invited to play other games in India," Reddy added.

In contrast to the stands and environs, the courts themselves are in good shape. The centre court is more like the Australian courts than the English grass courts, with a harder surface and a truer bounce.

The Indian organisers — and their players — give an impression of being rather languid and sedate. Everyone seems to know what he has to do, and goes quietly about his duties.

But it would be a grave error to deduce that they are taking the match lightly. The relaxed play of the Amritraj brothers and the silky-smooth strokes of Ramesh Krishnan are not being taken lightly by the Israeli camp.

In yesterday afternoon's practice session, the Amritraj brothers played together, as they have for many years. But David Harnik, the chairman of the Israel Tennis Association, speculated that "The Indians will play Krishnan and Vijay (Amritraj) in both singles and doubles, rather than the brothers."

Yossi Stabholz, Israel's non-playing captain, is keeping his cards very close to his chest. Everyone here is on tenterhooks, waiting for him to announce whether he will play Shlomo Glickstein or Gilad Bloom as his second singles racket.

Until now, Stabholz has resisted all importunities of the Indian journalists to make his announcement before he has to do so at the draw, which will take place tomorrow.

My own guess is that it will be Glickstein. If so, Gilad Bloom will play in the doubles together with whoever had the easier singles match.

All the Israelis are showing remarkably cool temperaments despite the almost intolerable heat and the heavy security arrangements. There is still no sign of the monsoon ending the heat wave.

Bloom, 20, looks as completely at ease in the training sessions as veterans Glickstein and the Amritraj brothers.

The Israelis are eating hearty



FRIENDLY RELATIONS. — Despite the political tensions straining relations between Jerusalem and New Delhi, both sides are all smiles on court. India's Davis Cup captain Vijay Amritraj gives a playful hug to Israel's number one racket Amos Mansdorf during a break in practice yesterday.

meals, Chinese one day, Italian another, and Indian on yet another. Meals are at lunch-time, before the siesta. In the evenings, after the practice sessions, they eat lighter meals.

A trio of Australian officials arrived yesterday. Referee Bill Gilmore, of Sydney, was quick to assure me that the line-judging in India is both "splendid and very sporting."

Yesterday was the last day on which the Israelis held two training

sessions. On the assumption that they are now acclimatized, the training regimen will be easing off, and they will only have one training session today and another tomorrow. Both will be on the centre court where the match will be played.

The team will spend the rest of today on a sightseeing tour of the city and will attend a reception in their honour given by the Jewish community, which numbers a full two dozen souls.

## Davis Cup tension around the globe

By ROBERT PHILIP

LONDON. — In their own inimitable manner, Pat Cash, Boris Becker, John McEnroe and a contingent of Indian Army commandos will add more than the usual degree of tension to the various Davis Cup outposts this weekend.

After almost three weeks of television chat shows, photo sessions and family celebrations, Cash returns to work for the first time since his Wimbledon triumph over Ivan Lendl when he leads Cup holders Australia against Mexico in Brisbane.

The prospect of facing Cash and Peter Doherty, conqueror of deposed Wimbledon champion Becker, on a fast grass court is unlikely to appeal greatly to the fiery, young Mexicans who reached the World Group quarter-finals by routing Britain 5-0 in Mexico City.

If Australia win both opening singles on Friday, non-playing captain Neale Fraser may allow Cash, who won the Davis Cup almost single-handed against Sweden in December, to sit out the following day's doubles.

Assuming Cash's nerve does not crumble now that he can add "Wimbledon champion" to his autograph, Australia's semifinal opponents will be either Israel or India, who meet under the threat of political violence in New Delhi.

Yannick Noah's withdrawal due to an unhappy loss of form leaves Henri Leconte and Thierry Tulasne of France's current dashing trio to combat the combined force of Mats Wilander and Wimbledon semifinalist Stefan Edberg, ranked second and third respectively behind world number one Lendl.

The remaining quarter-final between Paraguay and Spain will be a battle of Latin temperaments and much will depend on the control exercised by Italian referee Luigi Brambilla.

The tie is being played on clay in the Venezuelan capital of Caracas as a disciplinary measure following the unruly crowd scenes which marred Paraguay's first-round victory against the U.S. in Asuncion.

McEnroe, who has not played competitive tennis since losing to Argentine Horacio de la Pena in the first round of the French Open on May 26, ends a three-year Davis Cup exile by returning to the American squad for the World Group relegation playoff against West Germany in Hartford, Connecticut.

The tie will bring together Cash's two immediate predecessors as Wimbledon champion and the outcome of the McEnroe-Becker singles may decide the overall result and go some way towards influencing the American's much-postponed decision about his future. (Reuter)

## Israeli youth abroad

By JACK LEON

Israel will be represented by Boaz Merenstein, Ohad Weinberg and Yuvai Karachi at the annual boys' under-18 Valerio Cup international tennis championship, which starts today in Lesa, Italy.

Raviv Weidenfeld was originally also selected and would have played No.1 singles racket, but instead he was named for the Davis Cup team to meet India.

With the Sunshine Cup, the Valerio is the world game's major team event for boys in its age category. A total of 16 nations are playing in the week-long meet. Israel has been competing in the event for the past decade, but results so far have been modest in spite of the participation

over the years of Amos Mansdorf, Gilad Bloom and Shabar Perkin.

Meanwhile, Israel has gone down 3-0 to the Soviet Union in the opening match of the Queen Sophia Cup, the girls' under-18 tennis championship.

Playing in Lerida, Spain, the Israelis put up a stout fight against their powerful opponents.

In singles play, Hagit Ohayon stretched Olga Kasliga to 2-6, 7-5, 6-4, while Yael Segal was beaten 6-4, 6-3 by Helena Stalina. In the doubles, Segal and Anat Varon lost 7-5, 6-4.

The Israelis are due to meet either Spain or Hungary in a playoff for third place in Lerida, one of three venues for the early stages of the 14-nation competition.

## Moses tops win parade

BELFAST (AP). — Ed Moses continued his recovery from last week's fall in Paris to lead a procession of American victories on Monday in the Girobank Games at the Mary Peters track here.

While the long-legged American triumphed in the 400 metres hurdles, countryman Butch Reynolds took the 300 m. and Dwayne Evans won two sprint races within 20 m. of each other.

Steve Ovett, Britain's former Olympic 800 m. champion, provided more proof of his calibre as a 3,000 m. runner while 35-year-old New Zealand veteran John Walker won the mile and Britain's Fatima Whitbread, women's world record holder for the javelin, produced five throws better than her nearest rival.

Moses, who crashed into a hurdle while going for victory in the French capital, followed up a victory in the Netherlands on Sunday with a 1.5 second triumph over countryman Tranel Hawkins in the 400 m. hurdles.



BACK ON TRACK. — Edwin Moses.

Afterwards he said he had gotten over the fall in Paris. "I got over it as soon as I picked myself up," Moses said. "That was going to be my best race of the year so I wasn't worried about my form."

Reynolds, owner of the fastest time at sea level over 400 m. and a travelling companion of Moses, failed in his bid to set a world's best for the seldom run 300 m.

Evans completed his quickest double to follow up a 200 m. victory in Birmingham on Friday. He raced away from four countrymen and Britain's Ernest Obeng to win the 100m. sprint in 10.32 seconds with Olympic 200 m. bronze medalist Thomas Jefferson second in 10.34.

Twenty minutes later, Evans' white headband again was prominent at the front as he won the 200 m. in 20.74. Second was countryman Harvey McSwain in 20.85.

American winners also were first three home in the 110 m. hurdles. Jack Pierce won in 13.57, Rod Woodson, a winner in Birmingham on Friday, was second in 13.60 and James Parvie came home third in 13.69.

In the field events, American Scott Davis placed first in the pole vault with a leap of 5.45 m., the same as his countryman, Kory Tarpenning, who had more failures at lower heights.

Whitbread's best throw in the women's javelin was 69.82 m., but her four other legal throws all were better than the 64.20 managed by runner-up Sue Howland of Australia.

Regine Deberg of Belgium edged England's Janet Bell to win the women's 800 m., while the men's equivalent was won by England's Peter Elliott.

## Racer stopped for speeding

TORONTO (Reuter). — Emerson Fittipaldi won the Moskon Indy-car race by driving at about 345 kph (200 miles per hour), but an hour later he nearly got a traffic ticket for breaking 50.

The veteran Brazilian was stopped by a police officer while on his way to the airport here, police said.

The officer looked at Fittipaldi's identification, recognized his name and let him off with a warning, saying he was only slightly over the limit, police said.

## Fortune works against Mets, for pitcher

NEW YORK (AP). — When the New York Mets were rolling through the National League East with 108 victories last year, there was no room on the roster for a pitcher like Don Schulze.

Schulze, with an 11-21 record in parts of four seasons with the Chicago Cubs and Cleveland Indians, is getting a chance this season because injuries have taken their toll on a pitching staff that led the majors in earned run average in 1986.

Schulze was called up after compiling a 9-1 record in the minors so far this season, and he took advantage of the opportunity by allowing only three hits in 6 1/3 innings on Monday night as the Mets defeated the Atlanta Braves 9-2.

Schulze started poorly, allowing Ken Oberkfell's first home run of the season in the first inning, but he got plenty of offensive support from Len Dykstra, who had the first four-RBI game of his career.

Schulze, whose last major-league victory was on June 21, 1986, was relieved with one out in the seventh by Roger McDowell, who allowed three hits, including Ozzie Virgil's 21st homer, in the final 2 2/3 innings.

Expos 4, Astros 1

Montreal won their eighth straight game and handed Houston their ninth loss in 11 games as Dennis Martinez pitched a five-hit ball and Mitch Webster hit a two-run homer.

Pirates 7, Giants 6  
Pittsburgh got three-run homers from Al Pedrique and Andy Van Slyke, offsetting three San Francisco homers and a two-run double in the ninth inning by Robby Thompson.

Padres 7, Cubs 4  
Carmelo Martinez knocked in two runs and keyed a four-run seventh inning with an RBI single for San Diego against Chicago.

Bob Tewksbury was the loser in his first NL start after being traded by the New York Yankees to the Cubs.

Andres Dawson of the Cubs, visiting the Padres for the first time since the two teams battled and Dawson was hit in the face by a pitch in Chicago on July 7, was tossed by San Diego fans, who also hurled litter at him in the outfield.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

As soon as Don Mattingly stopped tying records with his bat, he started matching major-league marks with his glove.

Mattingly tied the record for putouts by a first baseman with 22 on Monday night as Tommy John and the New York Yankees beat the Minnesota Twins 7-1.

Mattingly got all three putouts in the ninth inning to tie the record that has been accomplished three times, last by Ernie Banks of the Chicago Cubs in 1963.

"Another record, just what I need," Mattingly joked. "With two outs in the ninth, I saw it on the board and I couldn't believe it. 'I'm really not doing anything on those, just catching the ball,' he said. 'The credit goes to Tommy.'"

John walked one, struck out one and had Minnesota hitting groundballs, the way he usually wins. John won his 273rd major league game and tied Red Ruffing for 24th place on the all-time list.

The Yankees are 15-3 in games that John has started since the end of the last season at age 44.

"Not as surprised as you guys," he said. "I work hard at what I do. I've worked for 25 years to get here."

Indians 9, Royals 5

Brook Jacoby went 4-for-4 and Cleveland beat Bret Saberhagen and slumping Kansas City.

Seberhagen, 15-4, was tagged for six runs on 10 hits in 3 1/3 innings in his shortest outing of the season. The Royals have lost six straight games and 11 of their last 12.

Phil Niekro, 7-9, won his 318th career game and first since June 29 despite giving up five runs in five innings. Doug Jones finished with one-hit relief.

Orioles 4, White Sox 1

Ken Gerhart hit a two-run single during a four-run fifth inning and Baltimore won their sixth straight game by beating Chicago in a rain-delayed, six-inning contest.

Brewers 13, Mariners 11

Robin Yount and Glen Braggs

NATIONAL LEAGUE EAST

|              | W  | L  | Pct. | GB |
|--------------|----|----|------|----|
| St. Louis    | 56 | 36 | .607 | —  |
| Montreal     | 54 | 38 | .587 | 2  |
| New York     | 52 | 39 | .571 | 4  |
| Chicago      | 50 | 42 | .548 | 6  |
| Philadelphia | 49 | 44 | .522 | 7  |
| Pittsburgh   | 45 | 46 | .495 | 12 |
|              | 42 | 50 | .457 | 17 |

each drove home three runs as Milwaukee won a wild one against visiting Seattle.

Tigers 5, Athletics 4

Pinch-runner Jim Walewander scored from first base as two Oakland outfielders collided chasing a fly ball in the eighth inning, giving Detroit their victory at Tiger Stadium.

Blue Jays 5, Rangers 3

Garth Iorg homered twice and doubled as Toronto beat Texas for the ninth time in 10 games this season.

Angels 3, Red Sox 2

Devon White's infield single scored Brian Downing with the tie-breaking run in the eighth inning, leading California over Boston.

Downing led off the eighth with his third single and was sacrificed to second base. White hit a line drive that second baseman Ed Romero gloved but could not hold, and Downing scored.

AMERICAN LEAGUE WEST

|             | W  | L  | Pct. | GB |
|-------------|----|----|------|----|
| New York    | 56 | 36 | .607 | —  |
| Toronto     | 54 | 38 | .587 | 2  |
| Los Angeles | 52 | 39 | .571 | 4  |
| Seattle     | 50 | 42 | .548 | 6  |
| Baltimore   | 49 | 44 | .522 | 7  |
| Cleveland   | 45 | 46 | .495 | 12 |
|             | 42 | 50 | .457 | 17 |

WEST DIVISION

|               | W  | L  | Pct. | GB    |
|---------------|----|----|------|-------|
| Cincinnati    | 50 | 43 | .538 | —     |
| San Francisco | 46 | 47 | .495 | 4     |
| Houston       | 45 | 47 | .489 | 4 1/2 |
| Atlanta       | 41 | 51 | .446 | 8 1/2 |
| Los Angeles   | 41 | 51 | .446 | 8 1/2 |
| San Diego     | 33 | 60 | .355 | 17    |



FEAR STRIKES. — Spain's Pedro Delgado, left, the man Ireland's Stephen Roche fears most, bursts past Roche in the final breakaway in the 20th stage of the Tour de France at Alpe d'Huez, France. Roche, who took the yellow leader's jersey on Monday after the 19th stage, was deposited yesterday as the yellow jersey passed to Delgado. Spain's Federico Echave won the 201km. 20th stage. (AFP telephoto)

## Kiwis score rugby league upset

BRISBANE (Reuter). — New Zealand recorded one of the biggest rugby league surprises of recent years when they beat Australia 13-6, their first defeat in 10 internationals.

The scoreline did scant justice to the young New Zealand side's superiority in all sectors of the game.

The courageous visitors recovered from an early shock when the unofficial world champions went 6-0 ahead with a superb try by scrumhalf Peter Sterling, converted by Michael O'Connor.

But a quick converted try by prop Ross Taylor and another effort by winger Gary Mercer put New Zealand in front. Mercer added a drop goal just before halftime for a 13-6 interval lead.

## Imran's last milestone at hand

BIRMINGHAM (AFP). — Pakistan, buoyant after clinching only their third victory in 27 tests in England, set out tomorrow to complete a glorious month of July by wrapping up the series in the fourth test at Edgbaston.

It would be a marvellous climax to what Pakistan's dashing captain Imran Khan, one of the game's great all-rounders, says is his last hour.

Already this year, Imran, 34, has achieved one life-long ambition by leading his team to a first-ever series victory in India. Now, ten days' play stands between him and a similar feat in England, where he has played

so much of his cricket.

"If we win here, England cannot come back at us. Then we will have achieved our real goal — winning a series in this country," said the Pakistan captain.

But England's build-up to their latest attempt to rectify a wretched recent home record has hardly been inspiring.

The selectors refused to adopt panic tactics with wholesale changes after the third test debacle and, as ever, had Ian Botham dominating proceedings, even without actually doing anything. Rejection of change is often justified, but several of the Edgbaston 12 must be on a last chance — not just to survive this series but for a place in the world cup squad too.

England go into the match starting a third successive home series defeat in the back, having lost to both India and New Zealand last year. In that time they have played nine tests, losing four and winning none.

## LOCAL CRICKET Neblett sparkles

Post Sports Staff  
St. Leval Neblett of Ashdod on Saturday scored a sparkling 150 not out but failed by just two runs to beat the highest individual scoring record of 152 not out set by Stanley Perlman in 1978.

Requiring four runs off the last ball of the innings, Neblett could only manage a single. His innings, however, contained eight sixes and 14 fours as Ashdod A beat Young Ramle by 96 runs. Ashdod A also

failed by two runs to better the high-scoring team record, 310 set by Petal Tikva.

Score: Ashdod A 309 for 9 (Neblett 150 n.o., L. Hall 48), Young Ramle 213 for 9 (L. Awanter 5 for 36).

In other matches Maccabi Petal Tikva beat Kfarit Bnei Brak by three runs. (Macc. 277 for 8, Kfarit 99 n.o.) Young Ashdod beat Hapoel Kfarit by 72 runs (Young Ashdod 175 n.o., Hapoel 103 n.o.). Hapoel 103 n.o. Sheik 4 for 16; Hapoel University beat Lod A by six wickets (Lod A 81 n.o., H.U. 85 for 4, A. Moss 38 n.o., M. Schwartz 30 n.o.).

In other matches: Modern Ashdod beat Bnei-Sheik and Lod B beat Dimona.

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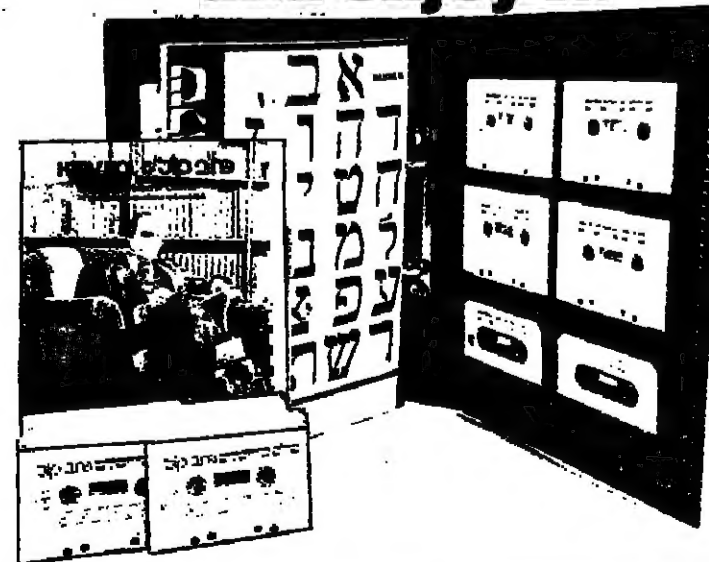
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Hardly any movement is seen at the Soltam munitions plant in Yokneam after the Histadrut-affiliated firm declared a long-term furlough of its workers. With more than \$70m. of unsold output clogging its warehouses, management halted production to give Soltam a breather until demand for its products picks up again. (Israel Talby)

## Weighing the five-day week

By KEN SCHACHTER  
For The Jerusalem Post  
TEL AVIV. — To many Israelis the issue of a five-day work week now under negotiation in talks between the Histadrut and the government is tinged with emotion. Will it mean more time with the family? Will it ease observance of the Jewish Sabbath? Will it alter the wage structure?

But a group of Israeli and American academics now studying this and other economic issues are trying to elevate the dialogue and look beyond the gut-wrenching reactions common to Israeli debates on national policy. For them, it's merely a matter of soliciting viewpoints, weighing the implications of each possible solution and implementing the one that makes the economic machine — and the economic man — run better.

Charles Inacker, dean of the School of Business and Economics at California State University, Los Angeles, is leading a three-man delegation here in an effort to develop collaborative programmes with the Productivity Institute in which a wide range of policy questions will be examined.

When Inacker looks at the question of a five-day work week, he sees a question of "time-scheduling management." Negotiators should con-



Prof. Charles Inacker (Galmi)

sider how employees' schedules could be juggled to maintain public service six days a week while extending employees' current one-and-a-half day weekend to two days.

In the same vein, Ozer Carmi, director of the Productivity Institute, would like to see discussions on the five-day work week widened so they're not merely a point of contention in bilateral negotiations between the Histadrut and the Finance Ministry. Private-sector management should have a voice in the discussions, Carmi said. But he differentiated between the partisan lobbying conducted by the Manufacturers Association, a foe of the five-

day work week and the contribution more disinterested representatives of the private sector could provide.

Carmi, who was a visiting professor of management at Cal State's business school, has acted as a bridge between the Productivity Institute and the university. The Israeli project, however, is only one element in the university's effort to cultivate international connections.

One proposed Israeli project involves a behavioural study of private, government-owned and Histadrut-affiliated companies. At the national trade union level, full employment is a major concern, Carmi said, but at the plant level, profitability is a compelling factor.

A recent example is that of Haifa's Soltam munitions plant, a subsidiary of Koor Industries, the Histadrut's industrial arm, Carmi said. With more than \$70 million of unsold munitions packing its inventory and few major sales prospects, plant management sought a way to reduce costs drastically. Outright dismissal of large numbers of workers, however, is taboo from the viewpoint of Histadrut Secretary-General Yisrael Kessar.

Ultimately, Soltam arranged a long-term furlough for the plant's workers, giving management some breathing space in the hope that the munitions market will revive.

## Aquino's new incentives to foreign businessmen

MANILA (AFP). — President Corason Aquino last week signed new laws designed to stimulate foreign and local investment in the Philippines, and appealed for an end to a rash of labour strikes.

Aquino signed an omnibus investment code offering fresh incentives for foreign businessmen, using decree-making powers that will lapse when a new congress opens on July 27.

Secretary of Trade and Industry Jose Concepcion said the code "matches the incentives" provided by other Southeast Asian nations, such as tax holidays of five to eight years for new investors who fulfill certain requirements.

Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry President Aurelio Periquet said "this puts us almost on an equal footing" with other Southeast Asian countries.

The code provides for a five-year tax and duty-free importation of

capital equipment, tax credits on domestic capital equipment, and additional deductions for labour expenses, designed to attract labour-intensive industries.

Concepcion said the government was aiming for 65 billion pesos (\$3.17 billion) in new investments over the next six years by local and foreign businessmen.

He said that in 1987, Manila expected a total of 8.7 billion pesos (\$424 million), of which \$120 million would come from abroad.

Aquino noted that the number of strikes in the first six months of the year dropped 22 per cent over the same period last year, while the number of workers involved had gone down by 60 per cent.

But she called on government officials, labour and management to "meet and submit to me as soon as possible a realistic programme of action that will bring industrial peace to our economy."

## All money exchange houses closed down

## Sweeping economic measures announced by Argentina

BUENOS AIRES (AP). — The government this week announced a sweeping series of economic changes, including the closure of all money exchange houses, in a bid to repair what it called "decades of economic damage."

Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille, in a nationally televised speech, said the strict measures were needed because "we are living in a time of transition... of economic crisis."

But, he warned, the measures "can't solve in one day our crisis."

Argentina is the developing world's third largest foreign debtor, owing creditors \$52 billion. Only Brazil and Mexico owe more.

Argentina is suffering from a surge in inflation, now averaging 108 per cent over the last 12 months. Inflation rose eight per cent in June alone, and is expected to be at least that high in July.

Low world market prices for grain, Argentina's major export, and subsidization by major suppliers like the U.S. and the European Economic Community have been blamed for some of the most recent economic problems.

The government also said it was proceeding with the increased privatization of several state-owned businesses.

Included in the announced changes was the breakup of the debt-ridden state oil monopoly YPF, Yacimientos Petroliferos Fiscales, into four divisions.

Public Works Minister Pedro Trucco also announced price rises of 11 per cent for all public transportation, including heavily travelled local buses, subways and commuter trains.

Petrol prices were increased 10 per cent at the pump nationwide, and 12 per cent in the southern third of the country, in Patagonia.

All exchange houses' authorization was revoked by the central bank, in what is perceived to be a bid to cut down on the black-market trading of the dollar for the austral, the Argentina currency worth 50 per cent less than it was in January.

Travel agencies are the only businesses that will be able to continue changing dollars, the government said.

## Teva files common stock issue with SEC

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Teva Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd. has filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission to raise approximately \$36 million through a common stock offering on the over-the-counter market, company officials have announced.

In a separate transaction, W.R. Grace and Co., a New York-based chemicals concern which is marketing Teva products in the U.S., has agreed to exercise an option granted in 1985 and buy 14 per cent of Teva's

shares. Teva will provide about half of the shares to be offered to the public, while Koor Industries Ltd. will sell off the other half, reducing its holdings in Teva from 40 per cent to 25.1 per cent, officials said. The estimated value of the share offering is based on prices as of the close of trading last Monday.

A statement from Teva said the funds raised through the stock offering would be used as working capital and possibly for acquisitions.



Chadian President Hissene Habre (right) visits a military vehicles factory in Saint-Nazaire, Western France. Habre was on a three-day official visit to France, his first since Chad's French-backed army inflicted a series of crushing defeats on Libyan troops in his central African country earlier this year. (Reuters)

## 'Toshiba incident' raises doubts about other firms

TOKYO (AP). — A Toshiba Corp. subsidiary's illegal sale of banned machinery to the Soviet Union has underscored complaints that Japanese firms downplay the security of the West for the sake of profits.

"I cannot deny that there is (a) rather loose attitude toward the observance of (export licensing) laws and legal restrictions, not only within Toshiba Machine but in Japanese corporations in general," Shioichi Saba, former chairman of the giant Toshiba Corp., said in early July.

He spoke to reporters soon after he resigned to take moral responsibility for the sale by a subsidiary, Toshiba Machine Co., of equipment that apparently allowed the Soviets to make state-of-the-art submarine propellers.

The United States says that because of the sale, Soviet subs are now so quiet they are nearly impossible to detect underwater.

The controversy has frayed already-strained U.S.-Japanese relations. It also raised questions about other Japanese companies and the Japanese government's commitment to preventing such sales.

Toshiba Machine worked with Kongsberg Vaapenfabrikk, Norway's state-owned arms manufacturer, to complete the \$17 million deal in 1982-84. Japanese officials acknowledge the sale was illegal, although they question whether the Toshiba milling machinery was

directly responsible for the quieter propellers.

After the sale became public in April, Toshiba Machine was banned from exporting to Communist countries for a year, the stiffest penalty ever issued by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. Two Japanese trading companies that helped arrange the sale have been censured, though less severely.

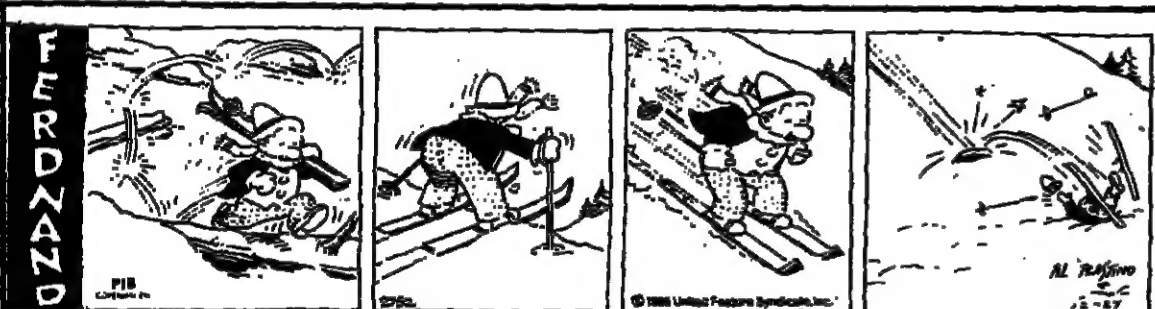
Trade Minister Hajime Tamura, who visited Washington last week to try to assuage American anger over the illegal sales, said yesterday U.S. officials convinced him the exports were used to build quieter Soviet submarines.

Tamura returned home Sunday after a six-day visit to Washington, where he briefed U.S. government and Congressional leaders on measures Japan is taking to prevent similar incidents.

He expressed regret over the exports, which violated Japanese and international export control regulations.

In late June, the U.S. Senate voted in favour of banning almost all Toshiba products from the U.S. market for two to five years in retaliation for the export violations.

ELTA COMPANY of Ashdod, manufacturers of avionics, reports an order backlog of \$320 million, with two-thirds from overseas customers. Last year, Elta — which employs 2,500 workers — reported sales of \$180 m.



## CROSSWORD

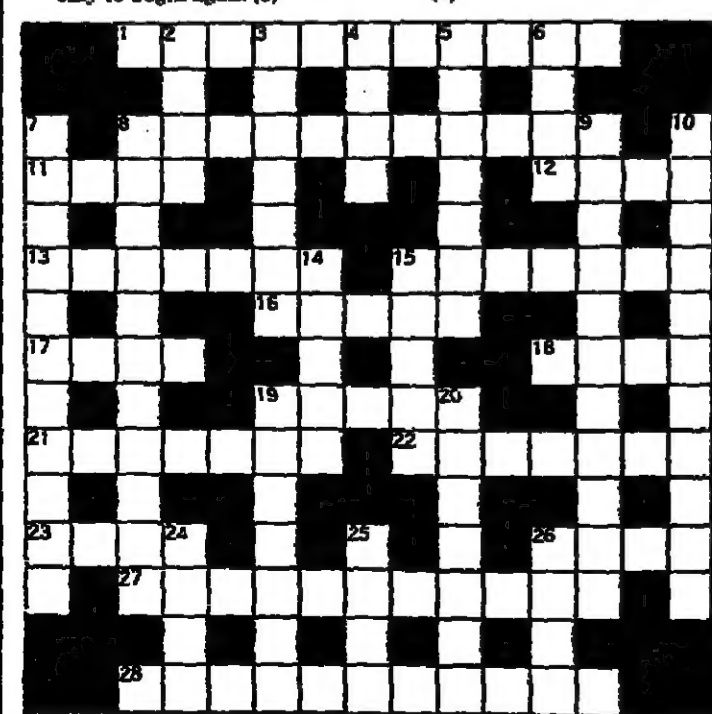
ACROSS:

- 1 Working left to choice—about time! (11)
- 8 Plants in pots. A site must be prepared for them (11)
- 11 Chance receiving the right instrument (4)
- 12 A beastly place, the Orient—make complaint (4)
- 13 Go off with food or flowers (7)
- 15 Man on board having the wind up? (7)
- 16 Fight litter (5)
- 17 A number remains, so hurry! (4)
- 18 A little iced loaf—a round one—that's way-out (4)
- 19 Were distracted about noon, only to begin again (5)

- 21 A malicious woman being doubly hesitant, he will offer the menu (7)
- 22 Diana's the girl to make' cashier (7)
- 23 Music-maker finding nothing in order (4)
- 26 A man may start to attract attention (4)
- 27 Patriot giving people a catalogue (11)
- 28 Prison practices outside one's experience? (11)

DOWN

- 21a favour of quietly giving support (4)
- 3 Managed little county farms (7)



4 Got even—joined up (4)

5 Like an overcoat that's shabby? (7)

6 Yielding to the French quarter. Such a pity! (4)

7 A medical man in the main (5)

8 Put in place before it's over maybe (11)

9 The alarm at the entrance (5-6)

10 Resolved never to muse—so bold (11)

14 Socialist leader invariably cut (5)

15 Unfashionable cleric accepting a note (5)

19 Rate possibly about the wrong wine being served (7)

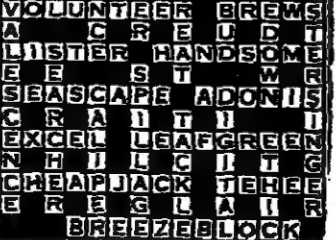
20 Area of Ireland providing Scottish town with base (7)

24 The point is seen in time, as this demonstrates (4)

25 Shakespearean character taking up arms (4)

26 Grey will have a shot (4)

Yesterday's Solution



QUICK SOLUTION

ACROSS: 1 Picnic, 5 Litre, 8 Negro, 9 Napalm, 10 Caribbean, 12 Hop, 13 Tetish, 14 Stroke, 17 Let, 18 Gemstone, 20 Advisor, 21 Expert, 25 Early, 26 Meander. DOWN: 1 Funic, 2 Cog, 3 Rhombus, 4 Yonder, 5 Lupin, 6 Thighbone, 7 Eclipse, 11 Retriever, 13 Follage, 15 Taffeta, 16 Antrim, 18 Gassy, 19 Tutor, 22 End.

## QUICK CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- 1 Foggy
- 4 More parsimonious
- 9 Disclose
- 10 Power
- 11 Tempt
- 12 Indulgent
- 13 Purchase
- 14 Grade
- 16 Singer
- 18 Every one
- 20 Generous
- 21 Rim
- 24 Ascend
- 25 Beg
- 26 Scatter
- 27 Difficult question

DOWN

- 1 Interfere
- 2 Cut
- 3 Shoot
- 5 Swiss cheese
- 6 Disregard
- 7 Go round
- 8 Answer
- 13 Tolerable
- 15 Long-eared animals
- 17 Imperturbable
- 18 Change
- 19 Assay
- 22 Frock
- 23 Cease

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## Welcome to Israel

AMERICAN citizens coming to Israel as tourists are not required to carry visas. Instead, they have 3-month staying permits stamped into their passports. The authorities have reasons to believe, however, that some sub-groups among them only pose as tourists while meaning to stay on indefinitely; and that Israel's security is not enhanced as a result. Thus more than 2,000 Americans of Palestinian descent are said to have already settled in the territories after their permits expired.

The same is true of an unspecified number of American blacks who are believed to have joined the Black Hebrew sect here.

In order to weed out the tourist pretenders from among the rest of the American arrivals, thorough checks have been instituted at both Ben-Gurion airport and the Allenby Bridge. Suspects are sometimes held for prolonged questioning and, to assure that they do not overstay their welcome, their passports are confiscated or else they are invited to post large deposits. True, only a handful of arrivals pose any real difficulty: out of the 130,000 American tourists who landed in the country between January and June of this year barely 120 may with any justice have complained of undue harassment. Or so officials argue.

Even that small number is, however, a blot on Israel's escutcheon. Merely to have Arab or black American tourists segregated for the purpose of questioning is arguably an intolerable indignity.

It is not the fault of American blacks that this country has for years been unable to devise a just and practical solution to the seemingly intractable problem of the Black Hebrews. And if their being Arab, and especially Palestinian, is cause enough—as it may well be—to treat some U.S. tourists differently from others, then that treatment should have been meted out to them by an Israel consul at the port of departure. Which would have given them time to decide whether they did or did not wish to proceed with their travel plans.

If that were to involve the requirement of a visa from all American citizens, then so it should have been decreed. At a minimum, members of suspect groups should have been warned in advance of what could be in store for them here. Last week the State Department in fact served notice that it might issue the warning itself, if Israeli procedures were not drastically revised.

This U.S. initiative at long last elicited corrective action in Jerusalem. At a meeting called by the Foreign Ministry's director-general on Sunday, and attended by representatives of the ministries of Foreign Affairs, the Interior and Tourism and of interested government agencies, new guidelines were endorsed that should make life easier for arriving American blacks and Arabs.

From now on every U.S. citizen questioned at the airport will be allowed to telephone the American embassy, lawyers or relatives. Also, higher-level Israeli officials will be assigned to questioning "problem cases" on arrival. Officials from the Foreign Affairs and Tourism ministries will be on duty day and night to assist in processing such cases. The U.S. embassy might appoint its own representative to serve as liaison officer. And physical facilities where arriving U.S. tourists are questioned will be improved.

It remains to be seen how effectively the new procedures will work. But U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering, on being apprised of the new guidelines, declared himself satisfied and the matter closed. Embassy sources suggested at the same time that Israel could have solved the issue "months ago," without any U.S. prodding, that is.

No doubt it could. But in that case a time-hallowed principle of Israeli public administration would have been violated: that any sensible decision which can be delayed might as well be delayed.

## Battleground

IT STARTED back in 1863. An assemblage of ultra-Orthodox Jews, claiming that a Jewish cemetery was to be desecrated, tried to prevent a French archeological expedition from digging in Jerusalem. That was the beginning of a tug of war between the country's haredi community and archeologists over the right to unearth Israel's ancient past.

The ultra-Orthodox acknowledge no such right, let alone duty, especially not where there is even the slightest fear, real or imagined, that a 2,000-year old Jewish bone might be disturbed. For such brutal mishandling of the bone would deny the Jew to whom it belonged the privilege of future resurrection. Since Israel is strewn with the graves of numerous peoples and nationalities, it is often hard if not impossible to establish which bone was and which was not definitely Jewish.

For many years the haredi community ignored the question and allowed Israeli and foreign archeologists to do their work undisturbed. But in the last decade, encouraged by their growing political clout, they have waged a relentless campaign. In the case of the dig now being carried out in Caesarea for the 17th consecutive summer by an American team headed by Drew University's Robert Bull, there really is no question that any human remains that may be discovered would be the remains of Jews. The area excavated, at a level dating back to Byzantine times, shows no sign of Jewish settlement, and there is no evidence of any Jewish cemetery.

The haredi communities of Jerusalem and Bnei Brak know better, however. They "know" that there is a Jewish cemetery there. And they sent their scouts early this week to look things over and take necessary action. The kind of action they took in the City of David's area "G" some years ago.

A man of peace, Prof. Bull has offered to turn over any bones he might find to the haredim, as a means of appeasing them. But they will not be appeased. To them, a careful scientific dig in an area that they decided is a Jewish cemetery, regardless of its antiquity, is the same as a violent desecration of the latest Jewish grave. And, conscious of the dividends their violence has paid in the past, they see no reason to yield an inch.

The fact that the Caesarea archeologists have been issued a licence by Israel's "Zionist" Department of Antiquities is, if anything, only added reason for intransigence. They have already forced the raising of a hotel in Tiberias and of a road in Tel Aviv which they said were lying atop Jewish graves. Now they expect to force the Caesarea diggers to abort their project.

For once the haredi group must be stopped. Modern-day, enlightened Israel cannot afford to lose the *Kulturkampf* which the haredim are waging against it. Their aberrant brand of Judaism will undermine the state itself unless it is confined to their own habitations.

The haredi demonstrators at the site have vowed to grant the archeologists no peace. The police force gathered to protect the archeologists must see to it that no peace is granted to the demonstrators unless and until they cease and desist.

IT IS IRONIC, but Egyptian Foreign Minister Esmat Abdel Meguid, who is in Israel on the first visit of an Egyptian foreign minister in six years, represents a regime that is largely responsible for the reinforcement of Israeli opposition to the international conference on Arab-Israeli peace, which Cairo, among others, says it wants so much.

Whether or not Israel should desire, and participate in, such an international conference is a legitimate matter for debate. Opposition to the conference in Israel is much wider than the mere knee-jerk reaction of the annexationist Right to any and all negotiations. The broader opposition in that internal debate bases itself on deep-seated and understandable suspicions that the conference format would end up being a trap for Israel, forcing it to concede both territory and security positions in exchange for arrangements that would be far short of peace.

Had the peace agreement with Egypt worked out more persuasively, some of those Israeli suspicions might have been allayed. The Israel that signed the peace treaty with Egypt in March 1979 did it in the knowledge that it entailed serious risks. It is questionable, after eight-and-a-half years' experience with the Egyptian peace, that Israeli public opinion would permit any democratically elected government to take similar risks on the eastern front.

It is Egypt that has decreed that the peace be as cold as possible. This became clear after the assassination

# Cold peace is still cold

Yosef Goell

of President Sadat, and Israel's meticulous fulfillment of its commitment to return every last sliver of Sinai to Egypt in April 1982. Egypt, for its part, has adhered meticulously to the military terms of the treaty. But on everything else it has kept its relations with Israel to the minimum that would not endanger the continuation of the massive American economic and military aid which came with the treaty, and which was Egypt's main concern.

Shimon Peres, when he was prime minister in the first two years of the present broad government coalition, argued that if Israel would only meet Egyptian demands on submitting the dispute over Tabat to arbitration, the Egyptians would warm up the peace, and a new era in bilateral relations would be ushered in. He was wrong on that. Egypt is keeping the peace as cold as it did a year ago, and indeed, as it has since it was concluded. It is doubtful whether Peres' error of judgment over Tabat justifies greater public confidence in his judgment on the urgency of Israel's participation in the international conference.

IT IS UNREALISTIC to have expected 30 years of belligerent hostility and four shooting wars to metamorphose overnight into broadly-based, warm relations between Egypt and Israel. The important thing to watch was the direction in

which the Egyptian government was going in its relations with Israel, rather than the pace it adopted. In that regard, the six years of the Mubarak regime have been a sore disappointment to anyone sincerely interested in the gradual but steady development of peaceful and neighbourly relations between the two countries.

The Egyptian government has done everything in its power to keep relations at as low a profile as possible. Individual Egyptians who expressed interest in initiating business, academic and human relations with Israel have been deterred from doing so. Egypt has proven especially hostile in actively trying to prevent African states from re-establishing relations with Israel. Attempts by Israel to institutionalize regular meetings between the prime ministers and foreign ministers of the two countries have been scotched by Cairo.

In the humanitarian issue of the murder of Israeli vacationers — including women and children — by an Egyptian soldier at Ras Burka in Sinai, Israel could have expected the Egyptian government to express shock, revulsion and remorse. But even today it is still dragging its feet

in the matter of compensation to the bereaved families of the victims.

IN OSTENSIBLE extension, two arguments are often offered. Already under Sadat, and much more so under Mubarak, Egyptian policy has been guided largely by its desire to be received back into the Arab world from which it was ostracized for daring to deal with the Zionist devil enemy. It has, however, sought to win that readmission by arguing its pragmatic need to make a formal peace with Israel, while continuing to make obeisance to the Arab world's continued hostility to the presence of a Jewish-Zionist state in its midst. The present Egyptian invitation to the Nazi-tainted Austrian president, Kurt Waldheim, is the latest expression of that delicately-balanced policy.

It is also argued that in the volatile condition of the Egyptian polity, in which there is a real possibility of the Mubarak regime's being violently ousted by Moslem fundamentalist or radical nationalist oppositions, Israel should be vitally interested in not undermining a regime whose coldness to Israel is partly a reflection of its justified fear of those internal oppositions.

There is a great deal of validity in both arguments. Their implication is, however, that neither Egypt nor the Arab world is as yet ripe for concluding a real peace with Israel.

It is sheer *chutzpa* to believe that Israel is influential enough to be able to have a beneficial influence on internal trends in Egypt or the Arab world, in directions that could hasten their readiness for true peace. An irresponsible Israel might take steps that could make matters worse. There is none it could take to make matters better.

Those are, admittedly, appalling and frustrating conclusions for Israel to swallow. But those are the realities in the maddeningly unstable Arab Middle East, and will in all likelihood continue to be the realities for some time to come. Mr. Peres has himself admitted that even in the context of an international conference and subsequent talks with Jordan and the Palestinians, it would be unrealistic to aim for a full peace with a unipolar Arab world.

The trouble is that we have already paid in full for exactly such a complete peace with Egypt, and we have been short-changed. The record certainly cannot encourage Israel, at the present time, to agree to being conned into a diplomatic confrontation that could at best end in much less than we got out of the peace treaty. And at worst, possibly invite a new round of wars.

It would be better if, as the result of the Egyptian foreign minister's present visit, Cairo would put its mind to the deadening effect of its cold shoulder to Israel on the prospects of progress in further defusing the 40-year Arab-Israeli conflict.

The writer is a member of The Jerusalem Post-editorial staff.

"THE TIME is not ripe for peace," proclaimed a recent feature in *The Jerusalem Post*. Is that so? There are, of course, sceptics in Israel doubting the prospects of peace.

Their hesitations, however, seem to be prompted more by the choice of tactics than by their indifference to the attainment of the objective. Admittedly, there are political and ideological forces in the country which oppose not only the tactics, but the very strategy of peace. They believe in maintaining the present situation until it is gradually transformed into a recognized political reality to which the Arabs and the rest of the world will resign themselves.

If the prevailing deadlock in the peace process were to produce a standstill on the Arab side and progress on the Israeli side, the supporters of the status quo could at least comfort themselves, if not with the idea of pursuing justice, with the hope that every peaceless year is a priceless milestone on the road to the extension of Israeli sovereignty to the whole land from the sea to the river.

But there is neither Arab standstill nor Jewish progress. The Arab population is growing while *aliya* is dwindling. The Palestinians are becoming increasingly restless in face of the prospect of unending foreign

# Peace: if not now, when?

Gideon Rafael

rule, while Israelis are becoming more apathetic about the constraints and consequences of occupation.

ON BOTH sides of the great divide, however, forces of considerable weight have emerged which object to the nefarious designs of Palestinian extremism and the irrational aspirations of Israeli fanaticism. The builders of bridges on both sides have gained ground in recent years. In the Arab camp, views of realism and reason, discarding the sterile doctrine of all or nothing, are voiced increasingly in favour of attempts to attain by peaceful dialogue the optimum satisfaction of their legitimate aspirations.

Egypt and Jordan are fostering these tendencies; war-torn Iraq is tolerating them; Morocco encourages them; and the Western world strongly supports them.

The leaders of the Arab states directly affected by the conflict are tired of it. They and their peoples recognize their inability to settle the conflict by military means. They are fearful of the disastrous consequences of a new eruption of hostilities.

They are burdened with social and ideological problems on the home front. Last but not least, they are disturbed by the sharp divisions and grave tensions afflicting the Arab world.

In these circumstances, it is only natural that responsible Arab leadership, as exemplified by Egypt, prefers a rational and pragmatic approach to a settlement to that of fanatical fundamentalism, endangering the political future of their countries and frustrating their efforts to improve the human condition of their peoples.

Agile Arab diplomacy, assisted by Israeli governmental disension, has created the impression among policy- and opinion makers in important areas of the world that the Arabs have become the champions of peace and the Israelis, the masters of recalcitrance. Both conceptions fail to reflect the complex reality correctly.

WHERE DOES Israel really stand? Beyond the distressing wrangling of a disunited government, permanently engaged in pre-electoral jockeying, Israel stands united in its quest for peace, divided in its views on the nature of that peace and split in the evaluation of the current diplomatic moves.

The deadlock will last as long as opportunities for negotiation continue to be rejected. The number of missed opportunities is matched by the abundance of procedural proposals. The only decisive step is the step over the threshold of the negotiating chamber. This move is still blocked by barriers of internal disension, external distrust and contradictory foreign influences. The attempts of the parties directly involved in the conflict to enlist

the unreserved support of the super-powers for their respective positions are multiplying the existing tensions instead of reducing them, and are lengthening the road to the negotiating table instead of shortening it. Talks about talks are an idle exercise. Discussions about the order of business and seating are the classic devices of diplomacy by procrastination.

Whether the parties should meet under the auspices of the five permanent members of the Security Council or in the narrower, more manageable, context of a regional round-table conference as proposed by President Mubarak early in 1985, is not important if the contending parties are resolved to achieve a just and realistic settlement by negotiation and compromise. A durable peace cannot be attained by imposition from the outside, or by procedures stacked in advance.

THE PEACE settlement will result from a combination of methods and formulas tossed around over the years and successfully applied in the negotiations leading to the conclusion of peace between Egypt and Israel. The experience of the armistice negotiations in Rhodes and the peace talks at Camp David shows that the only effective cure for the chronic Arab-Israeli malady is a well-proportioned mixture of direct bilateral negotiations, conducted in the context of a multilateral confer-

ence convened in accordance with UN resolution 338, aiming at the implementation of resolution 242. This brew will have its healing effect only if the patients are willing to swallow some bitter pills as well. The more the parties are prepared to help themselves by a cooperative effort, the less will they depend on foreign interference.

After all, their greatest achievement since the end of World War II was to rid themselves of foreign rule. The outstanding feature of the contemporary history of the Middle East is the emergence of more than 20 sovereign states, comprising all the Arab countries from Iraq to Morocco, as well as Israel. This is an irreversible fact.

After failing for nearly 40 years to eradicate it, Israel's neighbours, including the majority of the Palestinians inhabiting the administered territories, have reached the conclusion that to live with Israel is safer and more beneficial for them than to fight against it.

Impressed by Egypt's lead towards peace rather than by Gaddafi's and Khomeini's battle-cry of jihad, the common people in the area feel instinctively that peace is nearer than the sceptics in Israel and the rejectionists in the Arab world wish to believe. For Israel, the time for peace was ripe from the first day of its regained statehood. The idea of a peaceful termination of the conflict has now begun to burgeon in the minds of our neighbours. It is the inescapable duty of the Arab-Israeli leadership to assist the ripening process and bring it to fruition.

The writer is a former director-general of the Foreign Ministry.

## READERS' LETTERS

### SOCIAL INTERCOURSE

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*: Sir, — In your letter column of July 13, Hussein Abu-Hussein, of Al-Hamad Cultural Association of Umm El-Fahm, writes (with reference to recent events in Ramat Amich): "We would have preferred your reporter to have asked his interviewees to provide a reason why male Arab citizens should not mix with female Jewish citizens."

I am curious as to the view of Mr. Abu-Hussein and the Cultural Association of Umm El-Fahm on the subject of male Jews mixing with female Arabs, and as to whether they would dare to recommend this too in a letter to the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*.

ZEPHANIA KAHALANI  
Herzliya.

### MORE NESVISKY!

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*: Sir, — Bravo to Matt Nesvisky's new, if temporary, column, *Televue*. As far as I am concerned, he can write the whole damn paper!

CINDY GRUDO  
Rehovot.

## CORRECT AUTHOR

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*: Sir, — On page 1 of your July 5 issue, you include among the books on Jonathan Pollard's reading list *The Living Torah* by Rabbi Mordechai Kaplan.

*The Living Torah*, a translation of the Torah into English with footnotes and commentary, was written by Rabbi Aryeh Kaplan, an outstanding Orthodox scholar (who passed away at an early age several years ago), and not by Rabbi Mordechai Kaplan, the late leader of the Reconstructionist movement.

Rabbi NAFTALI LEWIN  
Jerusalem.

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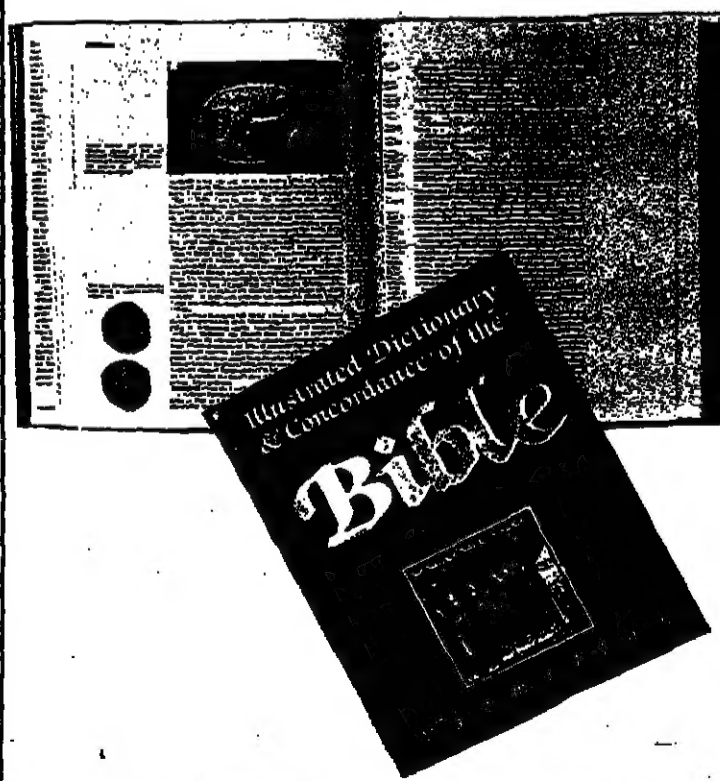
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